The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Talmage now includes the watering places in his fiery anathemas.

—Twenty-four years ago for $600 a year Blaine taught school in Philadelphia.

—Edward Pierrepont, minister to England, will sail for Europe on Saturday next.

—A daughter of ex-President Tyler is an inmate of the Louise Home, in Washington.

—The King of Holland has made Vieuxtemps, the violinist, a Commander of the Oaken Crown.

—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver the Fourth of July oration at Peekskill, New York.

—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg receives $500 and expenses for singing at the commencement exercises of Bowdoin College, on Aug. 2.

—At her reappearance in New York, Aimee sang "not only expressively, but with a full throated ease begotten of a period of repose." Her kick has increased correspondingly in vividness.

—New potatoes, cucumbers and buttermilk are getting in their legitimate work, and all over town, in every direction, the doctors are busy treating severe cases of cholera morbus and like complaints.

—A correspondent of the New York *Herald* has been among the Pennsylvania delegates to the St. Louis Convention. He finds that they are generally for anything to carry Ohio and Indiana and are for Hayes.

—The certificate of the nineteen physicians who viewed the body of dead Sultan confirms the suspicion that they were no wiser than the rest of the mankind touching the cause of his death. The conviction that he was murdered will deepen with time.

—A few nights ago, as a young man stood in the gospel tent busily taking notes, Dr. Tyng came, and laying his hand upon the other's shoulder, suddenly asked, "My friend, are you a Christian?" "No, sir," answered the startled note taker "I'm—I'm only a reporter."

—The Woman's Hotel, erected by the late A. T. Stewart, is approaching completion under the direction of Mrs. Stewart, represented by Judge Hilton. It will be comfortably furnished, and good meals will be provided at a cost of not more than forty-five cents per day.

—People about seeking the Black Hills to wrest fortunes from the earth should consider the cost of the process. A capital the sum of $600,000 has been expended in opening the Summer mine, near Kernville, Cal., and $60,000 more are deeded to secure the necessary machinery.

—Mr. George Williams, a London merchant, who, it is claimed, is the originator of Young Men's Christian Associations, is now in New York. He will attend the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Association, at Toronto, where he will speak on "The Bible in Association Work."

—The announcement that the five great Powers of Europe have concluded to let the Porte and its recalcitrant subjects settle their own affairs, is a confession of the utter futility of diplomatic attempts to compose the difficulties of the Empire. So the war will go on, and it is likely to last all summer.

—It is unfortunate that we have no English rogues that the British Government would like to reclaim. Perhaps Albert Grant will be coming over one of these days, on short notice. Tichbourne would answer the purpose, if he could only escape from the Old Bailey. Meantime, the rogues have cities of refuge on both sides of the Atlantic.

—A great cheer went up from the crowd gathered in front of the bulletins in Washington street, on Thursday, about 5:30 P. M. Hundreds of anxious politicians rushed from all quarters to see who had secured the nomination at Cincinnati—and turned profane away when they read the words: "St. Louis, 5; Boston, 10."—*Boston Globe.*

—Miss Dickinson closed her dramatic tour of New-England at Portland, Me., on Saturday evening. She will spend the Summer in studying and reconstructing her play, "A Crown of Thorns," preparatory to her appearance in New York next season. She has also in prospect several new plays, and designs making a tour of the States, beginning early in the Autumn.

—*Appleton's Journal* announces that "Prof. Huxley will visit this country this Summer, arriving here early in August. His stay will be very brief, but he has, nevertheless, consented to give three lectures before his departure. Although these lectures must necessarily be given at an unfavorable time, when so many of our citizens are at Summer resorts, the interest felt in Prof. Huxley will not fail to hurry into town thousands of country sojourners, eager to listen to this eloquent and distinguished man of science."

—Mr. M. D. Conway, in a London letter says: "Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, Q. C., ex-United States Senator and Ex-Confederate Minister, must be regarded as the most famous advocate at the English Bar at the present moment. Having heard Mr. Benjamin speak in the Senate in old times, I can bear witness that, vigorous as he then was, he has greatly improved since his residence in this country, in manner as well as power. He is very eagerly sought for in all great cases, especially those which involve questions of foreign and of international law."

—When Roscoe Conkling entered the Senate on Monday, he passed to the desk to Morton's seat and extended his hand. They then laughed and commiserated each other on their mutual defeat. It will be a very effectual salve to Roscoe's wound to know that it is not Mr. Blaine who has beaten him. No man was ever truer to his party than Roscoe Conkling, but if any test to his devotion could have been harder than that haughty nature could have borne, it would have been when he had to hand off his elegant "crash" hat and say "Mr. President" to the saucy "Jimmy Blaine," who once called him a "turkey gobbler."—*Washington Correspondent.*

—Mary Clemmer writing from Washington says: "Of course many people had prophesied another 'stroke' the moment Mr. Blaine heard of his defeat. He is made of tougher stuff. There is something grand in the pluck which can spring above sickness, chagrin and disappointment to indite such words as these: 'The earliest moments of my returning and confirmed health will be devoted to securing you as large a vote in Maine as she would have given for myself.' It is such words as these and the acts which spring from them which prove that after all the like and dislike, and give and take of personal warfare,

> "'Tis no man we celebrate,
> By his country's victory great,
> A hero half, and half the whim of Fate,
> But the pith and marrow of a Nation."

—The project to repeal the Bankrupt act has failed for this session, the Senate committee having reported in favor of postponing it to the first day of the next session, and the Senate having so ordered. Of course, it is too late for any amendments now. It is to be hoped that the proposition made by the Judiciary Committee that a commission be appointed to inquire into the operation of the Bankruptcy act, and to recommend legislation thereon, will be adopted. The present law is radically defective, and is declared by many merchants of wide experience to be worse than no law at all. Yet there is no disputing the necessity of Federal statute on the subject of bankruptcy, and probably a commission of inquiry would be as good a means as any of getting the subject intelligibly before Congress.

—The prospective race between the Yale and Harvard crews which is to come off next week possesses unusual interest to scientific oarsmen. It will be a repetition of the contest fought on the Thames in 1869. It will be remembered that a good deal was said at that time about the English and American strokes. The Oxford boat rowed one stroke, and the Harvard boat another. This latter was called the American stroke. It certainly was the one Americans rowed. Yale has introduced as nearly as possible, without the assistance of a competent coach, the stroke of Oxford, a little modified, it is said, but still practically the same. Harvard, on the other hand, has been coached in the very same, or almost the very same, stroke which was rowed so pluckily in 1869. Hence the same battle is to be fought over again on American waters by exclusively American crews. This is why the Springfield race possesses such an interest.

THE SPECIE QUESTION.

Amendments to the Bill for the Repeal of the Specie Resumption Acts.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Committee on Banking and Currency had under consideration to-day the bill for the repeal of the specie resumption act. Two amendments will be allowed to be offered in the House, one for the accumulation of coin in the Treasury preparatory to the resumption of specie payments, and the other providing for the funding of greenbacks. The committee were evenly divided as to reporting to-day, one member being absent, and a meeting will be held to-morrow.

M. E. Missionary Society.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The first meeting of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church appointed at the Baltimore Conference was held yesterday, and Bishop Janes was chosen President. The Treasurer submitted a report, showing a net indebtedness of $134,279, and said that by next March the debt would probably amount to $250,000. It was decided to refer the matter to the Finance Committee and six members to be appointed by the Chair, to devise a plan to pay the debt.

FIRST EDITION.

POET AND JOURNALIST.

The Commemorative Vase Presented to William Cullen Bryant.

A Beautiful Testimonial—An Enthusiastic Reception to the Venerable Poet.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The ceremony of presenting the silver vase, commemorative of his eightieth birthday, to William Cullen Bryant attracted to Chickering Hall last evening one of the most brilliant assemblages that was ever gathered together in this city. Long before the hour fixed for the beginning of the ceremony had arrived every seat on the main floor of the hall was occupied, and by eight o'clock even the galleries were crowded. The learned professions were fully represented, and many ladies were present to lend a charm to the occasion.

The Distinguished Guests.

Among the distinguished persons present were Charles O'Conor, Peter Cooper, A. A. Low, Daniel Huntington, John Taylor Johnson, William H. Appleton, Joseph H. Choate, Frederick Sturges, J. Pierpont Morgan, George Cothbert Ward, Hy. W. Fellows, Howard Crosby, J. G. Holland, Theodore Roosevelt and F. A. P. Barnard. It was a few moments after eight o'clock when Mr. Bryant was conducted to a seat on the stage by Dr. Samuel Osgood, the chairman of the committee. The entire audience rose as the venerable poet made his appearance and greeted him with a hearty outburst of applause, which was unmistakable in its warmth. After Mr. Bryant had taken his seat Dr. Osgood made a few preliminary remarks concerning the occasion which had drawn so many of Mr. Bryant's friends together, concluding by presenting Mr. Whitehouse, who represented the silversmiths who had designed and modeled the vase. Mr. Whitehouse made a very neat little speech, and alluded feelingly to the enthusiasm with which the men who had been intrusted with the work on the vase had performed their task "for the sake of the charming poet whom they all admired." He created considerable merriment by reminding his hearers that the men who really did all the labor on the work of art like the vase that was about to be unveiled seldom or ever got any credit for their pains or were seldom even heard of, and in order to make an exception to a general rule, he said that the man who had done the designing, modeling, and in fact the entire work of the vase, were present, and he felt certain they would not be over-burdened in the general thanksgivings. At the request of Dr. Osgood, the five workmen who were on the stage stood up, and the audience gave them round after round of applause. All this time the vase had remained hidden in a large wooden box, covered stand in the centre of the stage just to the left and a little to the rear of where Mr. Bryant was seated. As soon as the workmen had resumed their seats Mr. Whitehouse lifted the veil and the vase stood revealed, under the bright light from the chandeliers overhead, in its beauty. All eyes were riveted on it in an instant, and for a second or so the utmost quiet prevailed, as though each one was giving it a critical examination; then suddenly, as if by common concert, the audience broke out into the most hearty applause, which was again and again renewed. Mr. Osgood came forward, and silence had been restored and made a short address complimentary to the workmen.

Mr. George W. Warren, the organist, then played "The Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic airs, after which Dr. Osgood rose and addressed Mr. Bryant, who remained standing during the delivery of the address. Dr. Osgood said:

Presenting the Vase to Mr. Bryant.

MR. BRYANT: We and our children have received many and precious gifts from you, Mr. Bryant, and now we bring a gift to you in return, not in cancel, but to express our thanks for the many gifts of the heart you and what we owe to you, and as we now present it we take the liberty to interpret its significance.

This occasion is the sequel and fulfilment of one that began with you Nov. 3, 1824, when, headed by Mr. Jonathan Sturges, your old and devoted friend, whose name now brightens the record of our best citizens, noblest patriots, and most humane and godly men, we paid our respects to you upon the eightieth anniversary of your birthday, and announced to you this tribute of honor. This work of art has thus a memorial meaning, and it recounts the more than fourscore years of your life, and makes your age stand for the age in which we live.

Permit us, then, first of all, to salute in you the goodly spirit of the age you represent; and to see the nineteenth, with six years of the eighteenth century looking down upon us from your honored head.

You came into this troubled world at a signal period, when mighty forces were in deadly conflict, and you have done your work as at once a liberator and a peacemaker, an assailant of tyranny and a champion of law, a leader of light and liberty and of reverence and faith. When you were born Robespierre and his crew had just fallen under the guillotine, and

Napoleon was a Young Adventurer,

writing of "life as a flimsy dream soon to be over," and suspected of sympathizing with the destroyer. He lived to be First Consul, then Emperor and the boast of putting the crown of empire upon the head of the Revolution. He has gone, and the second and the third Napoleon after him. You have lived to assist in putting upon the head of revolution the crown of order, and in our second or renewed republic you have made your pen mightier than the sword in defence of the oppressed, in the restraint of the proud, in "breaking the shackles" of the slave, and bringing in better and more rich and poor, under the rule of equal law. We salute in you this good spirit of the age, and we honor your part in its literature as well as its law. When you came into the world the storm spirits were abroad in letters, and were rising in number and power, in spite of the reaction against the reign of terror. Byron was a child of eight years and Shelley an infant of two, and Coleridge and Wordsworth, young men of twenty-four, were still in the unrest and frenzy of radicalism, and had neither found each other nor the faith and love that so exalted them and the new literature which they founded. The masters of German literature, Goethe and Schiller, were friends and fellow workers, but little known to the great world, and with hardly a public to appreciate in the Germany that had been so much under the thought as well as the power of Frederick the Great. Your life belongs to the great record, and your rank with the spirit of light and reconciliation that led on the Renaissance from the night of bigotry and scepticism. You belong to the goodly company who, with Wordsworth and his fellows, opened to men the life of nature and the truth of God. It is a simple fact for me to say that you began our new American literature, and that, although not eldest in years, you are eldest in the authorship among the poets of America.

We salute you thus as a representative of our home literature as well as of the culture of the age. Great names have gone before, and the Revolution produced masters of prose speech under the lead of Franklin, their chief, and Jefferson, Madison, Jay, Hamilton and their associates in his company. As we pay our respects to you, the poets and authors whom you have known and honored stand with you, and they that have passed away speak to us again. Irving, Cooper, Halleck, Verplanck, Prescot and all are here, and the living join in honor to the dead. Dana, now on the threshold of fourscore and ten years, Longfellow, Whittier and Emerson, rich in genius as ripe in years, with the brilliant fellowship of younger poets, come before us now and win our gratitude for their treasures of beauty and wisdom.

How Pure Our Poets Have Been in Life

and how pure the speech which they have set to music for the tongue of the nation! You, sir, have done more than we can say to form our language, and we who have caught pure diction as well as stirring thought and winning sentiment from your poems in our school days are glad indeed to set our thanks before you in the expressive gift with its lessons from the nature that you have interpreted, the country that you have served and the literature that you have formed.

One thing let us say which this vase signifies by its Greek severity and by its Gothic lines interlacing branches and upward pointing. This means the union of the Greek culture with the Hebrew faith, the culture that delights in nature and humanity, and the faith that never forgets the God over all, never loses the first great cause in pantheist visions or humanitarian pride. There may be more delirium and inebriation in other schools of poetry, whether in sensual madness or mystical absorption, but we part with our birthright when we desert the God of our fathers and set nature or man on His throne. We congratulate you that in the whole round of your service as poet, journalist, historian, jurist, teacher of political and social science, you have stood by essential ethics and never deserted the faith.

It only remains for me to say that this gift expresses also our respect and affection for you as our friend and fellow citizen. Many offerings, great and small, are in this piece of silver, and they come from all parts of the country, not without complaint that more was not called for. We who live in and around New York have not been behindhand in this tribute, and we enter into this presentation with peculiar earnestness. You are our neighbor and companion, and for more than fifty years you have taken interest in the welfare of this city helped us in every way. We can all join in the deference, whether native or foreign born, Knickerbockers or New Englanders, Eastern, Western, Northern or Southern, for we all know you and respect you. You have helped turn out the knaves and put honest men into power.

You Stood by the Old Flag

in the great struggle when "God and our Country" was the motto, and you are standing by it now when "Honest Men and Honest Money" is the issue of the time. You have not lost ground by living with us, and you have risen from a young man of thirty to a full grown man, I will not say an old man, of over eighty, as hearty and active as ever. You have seen the city double its numbers and wealth many times not without some signs of growth in wisdom as well as bulk. We have been in some respects a little more fast than your advice and example taught us, but in being generally cheerful we have followed your lead and kept up a brave heart through all changes of fortune. We are glad to have you with us to cheer us on to the great future as we turn the leaf of a new century. You still live the life which this vase embodies. You still see and enjoy the charm of nature; the gentian, the violet, the primrose and the appie blossom delight you as ever; you hear the hymn of the forest and the song of the stars; and when Robert of Lincoln sings for you in genial glee, and the solemn water fowl preaches faith with untiring wing. Your muse, that began with "Thanatopsis," promises to make "Thanasia" her swan song, and the lengthening shadows point toward morning. Accept this gift, with all its sculptures and memorials, the study of many thoughtful hours and the trophy of more than a thousand days' work, all throbbing with heart beats, as at once our record and our blessing. This exquisite form brings beauty from the land of old Homer to join with truth and grace from our new America in celebrating your birthday. In means more than we can say. But we can say for our country and for ourselves, that it means, "God bless you, Mr. Bryant."

Mr. Bryant's Reply.

As Dr. Osgood concluded and before Mr. Bryant could reply, Mr. Warren struck up the air, "Hail, the Conquering Hero Comes," after which Mr. Bryant, advancing to reply to Dr. Osgood, was greeted with prolonged applause. He spoke as follows: "I shall begin what I have to say with thanks, and with thanks I shall end it—thanks to my excellent friends who have concurred in the presentation of this beautiful vase, thanks to the artists by whom it is designed and executed, thanks to my friend, the Chairman of the committee, for the obliging expressions with which he has accompanied the presentation, and thanks to this fair audience for the encouragement of their presence. After expressing my acknowledgments, I shall do no more for me it would easier for me to take refuge in silence, but this would hardly become me after the kind words addressed to me and the superb gift offered to me by friends. I will say that I am not capable of imitating an example of which I remember to have read some forty years since. A volunteer military company in a provincial town of England, on a day resembling their captain with a silver pitcher. The noncommissioned officer who presented it, approaching his commander, held it out to him and said, 'Captain, here's the jug.' To this the Captain replied, 'Yes, I see it is the jug?' and there the speech making ended, and the company were ready for the festivities of the evening. I am afraid that a similar condensation of what I have to say might be as indecorous as this was giving it a critical examination; then suddenly, as if by common concert, the audience broke out into the most hearty applause, which was again and again renewed. Mr. Osgood came forward, and silence had been restored and made a short address complimentary to the workmen.

"Mr. Chairman of the committee, and you, my good friends who have done me the honor to be here, I would not have you understand that I have the great presumption to take the credit of the beauty and richness of this superb gift before me as earned by any service which I have rendered in any quarter. I wish I deserved it all, but, knowing better in my heart, I put a large balance—a very large one—to the credit of your generosity. What merit would be yours if I had fairly earned all that you are bestowing upon me? You would be simply paying a debt, and I would be paying a debt. I should have no thanks to give, and you no honor for your benefaction. But consider it in the other light; suppose that I receive these testimonials of your kindness without having earned them, and this proceeding becomes an act of munificence, noble, princely, imperial—a munificence deserving to be extolled in the choicest phrases which language can supply, inasmuch as it is like

The Bounty Which Showers the Genial Rain

and pours the sweet sunshine on the unjust as well as the just, and under the influence of benignant seasons ripens the harvests of the field for Tweed as well as for Dr. Muhlenberg.

"And now a word concerning the superb vase which is before me, the work of artists who are the worthy successors of Benvenuto Cellini, and eminent in their department. It has been greatly admired by those who have seen it, and deserves their admiration. I remember to have read, I think some half a century ago, a definition of the term genius—making it to consist in the faculty of accomplishing great results by small means—the power, in short, which an individual has of overcoming difficulties by a forecast and vigor not possessed by others, covering shallow depths to think ments of success. This vase I may call a product of genius, both in the design, and the execution, for who would suppose that any skill of the artist could be exercised upon the paper which before him images so happily conceived, so full of expression, and so well combining expression with grace? My friends, we authors cultivate a short lived reputation; one generation is pushed off to another from the stage, the very language in which we write becomes a jargon and we cease to be read; but a work like this is always beautiful, always admired. Age has no power over its charm. In future ages no one may say, 'This beautiful vase was made in honor of a certain American poet, whose name it bears, but whose writings are forgotten. It is remarkable that so much pains should have been taken to illustrate the life and writings of one whose works are so completely unknown at the present day.' Thus, gentlemen artists, I shall be indebted to you for causing the memory of my name to outlast that of my writings."

Mr. Rufus Choate, in answer to loud calls for a speech, made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, after which, at the invitation of Dr. Osgood, who stated that the vase was to be sent to the Centennial, Mr. Bryant having given his consent to its being sent as a work of American art, the audience came in single file on the stage to inspect the vase and to shake hands with Mr. Bryant.

The Vase.

The vase is a splendid piece of workmanship, a work of genius, as Mr. Bryant himself remarked during the evening. It is thirty inches in height, including the base, which is a square block of polished silver. It is covered from neck to bottom with a fret work representing the branches of the apple tree, suggestive of the fact that while Mr. Bryant's writings are beautiful they also bear a moral—as the apple tree blooms with a beautiful flower in the spring and in the autumn bears fruit. Poetry is symbolized by the eglantine, and Immortality by the amaranth, which is said never to lose its fragrance, and these are blended with the lines formed of the apple branch. The primrose, emblematic of early youth, and the ivy of age form a border directly above the handles. Encircling the neck at narrowest part is the line, "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again," the beginning and end being separated by a representation of the fringed gentian, which Mr. Bryant represents in one of his poems as always pointing to heaven. Several eras in the poet's life are illustrated by a series of bas reliefs. In the first as a child, looking up with veneration at a bust of Homer to which his father points as a model. The second shows him in the woods, reclining in a meditative attitude under the trees. Between the first and second of these medallion pictures is a portrait of the poet, laurel crowned. Above this, the lyre for Mr. Bryant's verse, and beneath a primitive printing press illustrative of his connection for over half a century with journalism. In a medallion medallion is the water fowl, spoken of by Mr. Bryant as an emblem of faith and introduced for that reason as the keynote of his writings. The ornament around the lower part of the vase is of the Indian corn, with a single band of cotton leaves, and at the foot is the water lily, emblematic of eloquence. The handles are in harmony with the general outline, but subordinate to it; and as humor is a subordinate element in Mr. Bryant's writings, it is suggested by the American bob o'link from the poem of 'Robert of Lincoln.' The two great American staples are introduced to complete the ornamentation of the handles, the stalk, leaf and grain of the Indian corn on the inside, and the bud, flower and perfect ball of cotton on the outside. On the base which supports the vase is the lyre for verse, and crossed pens for prose, which with the broken shackles point to Mr. Bryant's services in the cause of emancipation.

Railway Employes Injured.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., June 21.—Mrs. Goodwin, a deserving widow, with three children to support, in the employ of the Louisville & Indianapolis Railroad cleaning passenger and sleeping coaches, while walking on a side track to-day in their yard was knocked down by a flat car being switched. Her right foot was cut off and her left leg mashed to a jelly. Her recovery is doubtful. Thomas Williams, an employe of the same company, while coupling cars got his right arm frightfully crushed

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1876.

SENATE.

The Winslow Extradition Case.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President in regard to the case of Winslow, which was read in the House yesterday. Ordered printed and referred.

Inviolability of Private Dispatches.

Mr. MORTON submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire what laws, if any protect, the inviolability of private dispatches sent by magnetic telegraph, and what legislation is necessary to prevent the seizure of such dispatches by unauthorized or irresponsible persons, and report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

The Indians.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the House bill to transfer the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs from the the Interior to the War Department, and recommended that it be postponed until the first Thursday after the first Monday in December next.

Mr. INGALLS asked that it be laid on the table for the present. So ordered.

Relative Value of Gold and Silver.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the joint resolution to authorize the President to appoint commissioners to attend the international conference upon the subject of the relative value of gold and silver. Passed.

Pinchback's Compensation.

Mr. MITCHELL gave notice that on Monday next, after the morning hour, he would call up the resolution to pay P. B. S. Pinchback the compensation and mileage of Senator from March 4, 1873, to the termination of his contest by the Senate.

The Silver Bill.

Mr. MERRIMON called up the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue ten million dollars in silver coin in exchange for legal tender notes. The pending question is upon providing that the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to limit the coinage thereafter to such amount as he may from time to time deem export demand for the same. Agreed to.

The New Secretary of the Treasury.

The joint resolution was then passed, and the Senate went into executive session to consider the nomination of Mr. Morrill to be Secretary of the Treasury, and the nomination was immediately confirmed without the formality of reference.

On the reopening of the doors the Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business.

The Indian Appropriation Bill.

The pending question was on the amendment proposed by the Committee on Appropriations to strike out the third section of the House bill proposing to abolish the Indian Bureau and transfer the Government of the Indians to the War Department.

MESSRS. ALLISON, MORTON and FRELINGHUYSEN opposed the transfer, and MESSRS. MERRIMON and INGALLS favored it. The latter said the Senate had agreed not to attach to appropriation bills any amendment involving general legislation. The Committee on Indian Affairs this morning reported the House bill to transfer the Indian Bureau, but if the latter should be crippled, he thought it best to pass the Appropriation bill and leave out the clause in regard to the transfer of the Indian Bureau.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the House bill to amend certain sections of titles 48 and 52 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, concerning commerce and navigation, and to prevent the collision of vessels, known as the Steamboat bill, was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

The Senate then proceeded to vote on the motion of Mr. Ingalls to lay aside the Indian Appropriation bill and take up the House bill reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs this morning to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, which was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 17—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnum, Booth, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Kelley, McCreery, Key, Maxey, Norwood, Ransom, Robertson, Thurman, Windom and Withers —20.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allison, Christiancy, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dawes, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Howe, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Oglesby, Sargent, Sherman, Wadleigh and Wright—17

The Senate then took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Senate bill to amend the second, fourth and fifth sections of the act of May 31, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States, &c.

Mr. WINDOM moved to reconsider the vote by which the Indian Appropriation bill was laid aside this afternoon. Agreed to—yeas 27, nays 26—and the Indian appropriation bill was again taken up, the pending question being on the amendment to strike out the third section of the House bill to abolish the Indian Bureau and transfer the government of the Indians to the War Department.

A substitute and amendment were offered and rejected.

The question being the amendment of the committee to strike out the third section proposing the transfer, it was stricken out —yeas 24, nays 22.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, so as to come up as unfinished business to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and Mr. STENGER addressed the Committee in reference to the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company.

Mr. COOKE made an address on the subject of the grievances in the Southern States and in advocacy of refunding of the cotton tax.

The Silver Bill.

A message from the Senate having announced the passage by that body of the Senate amendments to the Silver bill, the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill was temporarily interrupted, and Mr. COX moved concurrence in the Senate amendments.

Mr. RANDALL suggested that as this was a question involving the currency, and as the change of a word in one of the amendments, which sometimes very serious in legislation, this matter should go over till to-morrow, and Mr. Cox consented to its postponement.

Mr. LANDERS made a speech against the bill and the amendments, which were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, to be reported back to-morrow.

The House again went into committe on the Sundry Civil bill, and several speeches were made.

The committee having proceeded to consider the bill by sections, Mr. WARREN offered an amendment to pay the executor of the estate of the late Henry Wilson $10,222, being the salary of the unexpired term of his office as Vice President.

After a speech of Messrs. HOAR and WOOD (N. Y.) in favor of the amendment, and of Mr. HOLMAN in favor of limiting the amount to one year's pay, the amendment was adopted.

A recess was taken till 8 o'clock, the evening session being for action on the bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 8 o'clock as in Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

On the fourth page the item for public printing and binding was reached, being for $115,131, including $100,000 for printing the debates and proceedings of Congress.

Mr. MUTCHLER moved to strike out the provision in regard to the pay of printers.

After a spirited debate Mr. Mutchler's proposition was adopted—78 to 57. The clause forbidding a greater price for labor at Government printing offices than the average price for an hour's work or for piece work in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore was therefore struck out of the bill.

Mr. VANCE (Ohio) offered an amendment to give the public printing to the lowest responsible bidder, unless the Government Printing Office would do it at the lowest rate offered.

Mr. HURLBUT made a point of order that the amendment changed an existing law, and that it was not necessary in the interest of economy.

The point of order was overruled on a vote by tellers. There were 70 yeas and 46 nays, no quorum voting. The committee rose and the House at 11:30 adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1876.

Mr. New this morning sent to the President his resignation as Treasurer.

DEPUTY SECOND CONTROLLER WILLIAMS, of the Treasury, has resigned, to take effect July 1st.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue requesting him to send to the committee the amount of income returned by the Secretary for the years in which the income tax existed, each year's income separately.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

Excitement at Louvain.

LOUVAIN, June 21.—There is great excitement because of hostile demonstrations against Liberal students at the University. The lectures on philosophy have been suspended and the civic guard called out.

Chinese in the Prussian Army.

BERLIN, June 21.—One captain and six lieutenants of the Chinese army have arrived, and will serve a term in the Prussian army, for the purpose of studying the German military system.

Resignation of the Austrian Minister of War.

VIENNA, June 21.—General Freiherr Alexis Von Koller, Minister of War for the whole empire, has resigned.

Reduction in Miners' Wages.

SHEFFIELD, June 21.—A telegram to-day says a further reduction of 12½ per cent. in miners' wages in West Riding of Yorkshire is about to be made, and it is thought it will be accepted. The Secretary of the Miners' Union has written to all miners' lodges. He says the masters have a terrible crisis, and there is not to be a strike, but that terms are to be made somehow." He assures the miners that if a strike is began there is every likelihood of its continuing some time, with the possibility of having to submit to a still greater reduction.

The King of Dahomey's Fine.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, May 21.—Since the withdrawal of the British man-of-war from Whydah, the King of Dahomey again refused to pay the fine recently imposed by the British Commodore Hewitt for maltreating a British subject.

Liberty of the Press.

VERSAILLES, June 21.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Duc D'Omaud, a Bonapartist, introduced a bill granting liberty of the press.

Senator Buffet.

VERSAILLES, June 21.—In the Senate today the election of M. Buffet was confirmed, and the new Senator took his seat among the members of the Right Centre.

The Plague at Bagdad.

LONDON, June 21.—The deaths from the plague in May were 1,222.

The Extradition Question.

LONDON, June 22.—The *Standard* says: "We hope President Grant's message does not express the settled determination of the American Government relative to the extradition question. We infer from the message that if we will concede somewhat, an arrangement is possible. It is unfortunate that an amended treaty was not negotiated in 1870. It is the business of practical statesmen to repair the mistake in the best way possible."

The *Times* says: "The termination of the extradition treaty is a calamity. It is satisfactory to note that President Grant expresses his readiness to open negotiations for a more efficient treaty. The President is scarcely just in representing the British Government as having forced a new treaty under a menace of terminating the existing one. It is clear there would be no difficulty in an extended list of extradition crimes between Great Britain and the United States as an article including the crime mentioned the act of 1870. If the latter desires to include even more crimes Great Britain would be ready to consider the suggestions, even though the additions might entail a new act of Parliament. We observe with pleasure that while President Grant refuses to accede to the insertion in the existing treaty of a provision that persons shall only be tried for the crimes for which they are extradited, he does not commit himself to a declaration that he would resist its insertion in a new treaty."

The *Times* concludes: We emphatically repeat the hope that no considerations of pique or punctilliousness will be allowed to interfere with the negotiation of a new treaty.

Another Berlin Memorandum.

The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin says: "Prince Gortschakoff has proposed to submit to the powers a new and improved edition of the Berlin memorandum if the Porte fails to pacify the insurgent provinces."

A Servian Mission Given Up.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says the projected Servian mission to Constantinople has been given up, showing that the hope of obtaining anything by negotiations with the Porte has been abandoned.

The Czar Preparing for War.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatch reports that all available hands are working night and day at Cronstadt to prepare the Russian fleet for sea.

BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The Bankers in Money Looking After their Interests.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—At the Bankers Convention to-day the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, General stagnation of trade and commerce, together with the depressed industries, are the result of laws making the present bank taxes absolutely unbearable, and which if not promptly repealed must end in the dissolution of a large number of banking institutions and the withdrawal of banking capital as an investment throughout the land; therefore

Resolved, That the members of this convention proceed in a body before the Committee on Banking and Currency to-morrow, and urge the necessity of speedy relief to present his views, and those wh om he represents, and to facilitate the same.

Resolved, That those present at the convention also appear before the Committee on Ways and Means in relation to the numerous petitions before them for the removal of the use of stamps on bank checks.

Resolved, That the bill now before the Banking and Currency Committee providing for the Redemption Agency expected to be taken out of bank taxes meets with our hearty concurrence, and tha the members of this Convention press the importance of the same upon the consideration of said committee.

Adjourned.

BRISTOW'S SUCCESSOR.

Senator Morrill, of Maine, Nominated by the President as Secretary of the Treasury, and Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President to-day nominated Senator Morrill, of Maine, as Secretary of the Treasury, and the Senate immediately confirmed the appointment. The nomination and confirmation took place while Mr. Morrill was absent from the Senate in a committee room, and without his having notified the President that he would accept the appointment. The news that the nomination had been received and confirmed by the Senate was a surprise to him, as he had left upon the offer of the appointment under consideration. He informs his friends this evening that he has not yet decided whether or not he will accept, but that in case he arrives at an affirmative conclusion he will not enter upon the duties of the office until after the pending appropriation bills shall have been finally passed by Congress. His colleagues on the Appropriation Committee, of which he is chairman, and a large number of prominent Senators, earnestly desire that he should remain with them until at least that time. The commission of Senator Morrill as Secretary of the Treasury was signed by the President at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. This is noted as being one of the quickest executive actions of this character that has ever been consummated.

Endorsement by the Union League Club of New York.

NEW YORK, June 21.—At a fully attended meeting of the Union League Club to-night resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing the nominees and platform of the Cincinnati Convention.

Business Suspensions.

BOSTON, June 21.—The Exeter (N. H.) Manufacturing Company went into bankruptcy yesterday. The liabilities are $220,000. The mills have not been operated for the past three months.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Cameron, Pye & Co., dry goods merchants and importers, 119 Franklin street, are reported failed. The greater portion of the indebtedness is due abroad. Pye is on his way back from Europe, where his offer of five shillings on the pound was refused.

Reunion of Veterans.

COLUMBUS, June 21.—Great preparations are being made for the third national reunion of soldiers at Caldwell, on September 5, 6 and 7. Col. Brown, of the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, will preside and General Kilpatrick will deliver the address of welcome. The War Department, under a resolution of Congress, will furnish the camp with cannons and muskets. A sham battle will be one of the many interesting features of the occasion.

A Fatal Family Quarrel.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—At Oxford, Ohio, last evening a man named Camferld threw a brick at one Davis, his brother-in-law, while the latter was endeavoring to protect his sister, Camferld's wife, from abuse. Davis immediately shot him, producing death in a few hours. Davis has been arrested.

Railway Accident in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—A railroad accident on the Lexington & Maysville line, caused by running into a drove of cattle this morning, killed David C. Parshall and Edward Thomas, Adams Express messengers.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

Transportation of Petroleum—The Oil Interests and the Railroads—Unjust Discrimination Practiced—How Competition is Overcome.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The House Committee on Commerce has a big job before it, but there seems to be a disposition to do the work thoroughly. The postponement of the further examination of Mr. Cassatt, for one week, will give the committee time to prepare to combat his plea that the committee have to call for the contracts. The committee has gone to work systematically and will not suffer defeat cheerfully. Some time ago the committee issued subpœnas for an officer of each of the leading railroad lines, citing them to appear June 16, and to bring with them "all contracts or agreements, public or private, with individuals, organizations or corporations, relating to the transportation of petroleum, crude or refined, by or for —— railroad company, entered into or in force since January 17, 1872, and the open or public tariffs or charges for transportation issued since March 24, 1872." Thus far Messrs. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania, and Blair, of the Shenango and Allegheny roads, are the only parties who have responded to the subpœnas

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.—VOL. 89.—NO. 149. THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY—$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Talmage now includes the watering places in his fiery anathemas.

—Twenty-four years ago for $600 a year Bistne taught school in Philadelphia.

—Edward Pierrepont, minister to England, will sail for Europe on Saturday next

—A daughter of ex-President Tyler is an inmate of the Louise Home, in Washington.

—The King of Holland has made Vieuxtemps, the violinist, a Commander of the Oaken Crown.

—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver the Fourth of July oration at Peekskill, New York.

—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg receives $800 and expenses for singing at the commencement exercises of Bowdoin College, on Aug. 2.

—At her reappearance in New York, Aimee sang "not only expressively, but with a full throated ease begotten of a period of repose." Her kick has increased correspondingly in vividness.

—New potatoes, cucumbers and buttermilk are getting in their legitimate work, and all over town, in every direction, the doctors are busy treating severe cases of cholera morbus and like complaints.

—A correspondent of the New York *Herald* has been among the Pennsylvania delegates to the St. Louis Convention. He finds that they are generally for nominating to carry Ohio and Indiana and beat Hayes.

—The certificate of the nineteen physicians who viewed the body of dead Sultan confirms the suspicion that they were no wiser than the rest of the mankind touching the cause of his death. The conviction that he was murdered will deepen with time.

—A few nights ago, as a young man stood in the gospel tent busily taking notes, Dr. Tyng came, and laying his hand upon the other's shoulder, suddenly asked, "My friend, are you a Christian?" "No, sir," answered the startled note taker "I'm—I'm only a reporter."

—The Woman's Hotel, erected by the late A. T. Stewart, is approaching completion under the direction of Mrs. Stewart, represented by Judge Hilton. It will be comfortably furnished, and good meals will be provided at a cost of not more than forty-five cents per day.

—People about seeking the Black Hills to wrest fortunes from the earth should consider the cost of the process. Already the sum of $500,000 has been expended in opening the Sumner mine, near Kenrville, Col., and $60,000 more are deeded to secure the necessary machinery.

—Mr. George Williams, a London merchant, who is claimed as the originator of Young Men's Christian Associations, is now in New York. He will attend the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, which opens here he will speak on "The Bible in Association Work."

—The announcement that the five great Powers of Europe have concluded to let the Porte and its recalcitrant subjects settle their own affairs, is a confession of the utter futility of diplomatic attempts to compose the difficulties of the Empire. So the war will go on, and it is likely to last all summer.

—It is unfortunate that we have no English rogues that the British Government would like to reclaim. Perhaps Albert Grant will be coming over one of these days, on short notice. Tichbourne would answer the purpose, if he could only escape from the Old Bailey. Meantime, the rogues have cities of refuge on both sides of the Atlantic.

—A great cheer went up from the crowd gathered in front of the bulletins in Washington street, on Thursday, about 5:30 P. M. Hundreds of anxious politicians rushed from all quarters to see who had secured the nomination at Cincinnati—and turned profane away when they read the words: "St. Louis, Mo., Bostons, 10."—*Boston Globe.*

—Miss Dickinson, the dramatic tenor of New-England at Portland, Me., on Saturday evening. She will spend the Summer in studying and reconstructing her play, "A Crown of Thorns," preparatory to her appearance in New York next season. She has also in prospect several new plays, and designs making a tour of the States, beginning early in the Autumn.

—*Appleton's Journal* announces that Prof. Huxley will visit this country this Summer, arriving here early in August. His stay will be very brief, but he has, nevertheless, consented to give three lectures before his departure. Although these lectures must necessarily be given at an unfavorable time, when so many of our citizens are at Summer resorts, the interest Huxley will not fail to hurry into town thousands of country sojourners, eager to listen to this eloquent and distinguished man of science."

—Mr. M. D. Conway, in a London letter says: "Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, Q. C., ex-United States Senator and Ex-Confederate Minister, must be regarded as the most famous advocate at the English Bar at the present moment. I have heard Mr. Benjamin speak in the Senate in old times, I can bear witness that, vigorous as he then was, he has greatly improved since his residence in this country, in manner as well as power. He is very eagerly sought for in all great cases, especially those which involve questions of foreign and of international law."

—When Roscoe Conkling entered the Senate Monday, he passed down the aisle to Morton's seat and extended his hand. They then laughed and commiserated each other on their mutual defeat. It will be a very official salve to Roscoe's wounds to know that it is not Mr. Blaine who has beaten him. No man was ever truer to his party than Roscoe Conkling, but if any test to his fidelity could have been applied other than that haughty nature could have borne, it would have been when he had to take off his elegant "crash" hat and say "Mr. President" to the canny "James G." Blaine, as soon as called him a "turkey gobbler."—*Washington Correspondent.*

—Mary Clemmer writing from Washington says: "Of course many people had prophesied another 'letter' the moment Mr. Blaine heard of his defeat. He is made of tougher stuff. There is something grand in the pluck which can spring above sickness, chagrin and disappointment to indite such words as these: 'The earliest moments of my returning and confirmed health will be devoted to securing you as large a vote in Maine as she would have given for myself.' It is such words as these and the acts which spring from them which prove that after all the like and dislike, and give and take of personal warfare,

> "'Tis no man we celebrate,
> By his country's victories great,
> A hero half, and half the whim of Fate,
> But the pith and marrow of a Nation."

—The project to repeal the Bankrupt act has failed for this session, the Senate committee having reported in favor of postponing it to the first day of the next session, and the Senate having so ordered. Of course, it is too late for any amendments now. It is to be hoped that the proposition made by the Judiciary Committee that a commission be appointed to inquire into the operation of the Bankruptcy act, and to recommend legislation thereon, will be adopted. The present law is radically defective, and is declared by many merchants of wide experience to be worse than no law at all. Yet there is no disputing the necessity of Federal statute on the subject of bankruptcy, and probably a commission of inquiry would be as good a means as any of getting the subject intelligibly before Congress.

—The prospective race between the Yale and Harvard crews which is to come off next week possesses unusual interest to scientific oarsmen. It will be a repetition of the contest fought on the Thames in 1869. It will be remembered that a good deal was said at that time about the English and American strokes. The Oxford boat rowed one stroke, and the Harvard boat another. This latter was called the American stroke. It certainly was the one Americans rowed. Yale has introduced as nearly as possible, without the assistance of a competent coach, the stroke of Oxford, a little modified from, but still practically the same. Harvard, on the other hand, has coached in the very same, or almost the very same, stroke which was rowed so pluckily in 1869. Hence the same battle is to be fought over again on American waters by exclusively American crews. This is why the Springfield race possesses such an interest.

THE SPECIE QUESTION.

Amendments to the Bill for the Repeal of the Specie Resumption Act.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Committee on Banking and Currency had under consideration to-day the bill for the repeal of the specie resumption act. Two amendments will be allowed to be offered in the House, one for the accumulation of coin in the Treasury preparatory to the resumption of specie payments, and the other providing for the funding of greenbacks. The committee were evenly divided as to reporting to-day, one member being absent, and a meeting will be held to-morrow.

M. E. Missionary Society.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The first meeting of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church appointed at the Baltimore Conference was held yesterday, and Bishop Janes was chosen President. The Treasurer submitted a report, showing a net indebtedness of $134,279, and said that by next March the debt would probably amount to $250,000. It was decided to refer the matter to the Finance Committee and six members to be appointed by the Chair, to devise a plan to pay the debt.

FIRST EDITION.

POET AND JOURNALIST.

The Commemorative Vase Presented to William Cullen Bryant.

A Beautiful Testimonial—An Enthusiastic Reception to the Venerable Poet.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The ceremony of presenting the silver vase, commemorative of his eightieth birthday, to William Cullen Bryant attracted to Chickering Hall last evening one of the most brilliant assemblages that was ever gathered together in this city. Long before the hour fixed for the beginning of the ceremony had arrived every seat on the main floor of the hall was occupied, and by eight o'clock even the galleries were crowded. The learned professions were fully represented, and many ladies were present to lend a charm to the occasion.

The Distinguished Guests.

Among the distinguished persons present were Charles O'Conor, Peter Cooper, A. A. Low, Daniel Huntington, John Taylor Johnson, William H. Appleton, Joseph H. Choate, Frederick Sturges, J. Pierpont Morgan, George Cothbert Ward, Hy. W. Fellows, Howard Crosby, J. G. Holland, Theodore Roosevelt and P. A. P. Barnard. It was a few moments after eight o'clock when Mr. Bryant was conducted to a seat on the stage by Dr. Samuel Osgood, the chairman of the committee. The entire audience rose as the venerable poet made his appearance and greeted him with a hearty outburst of applause, which was unmistakable in its warmth. After Mr. Bryant had taken his seat Dr. Osgood made a few preliminary remarks concerning the occasion which had drawn so many of Mr. Bryant's friends together, concluding by presenting Mr. Whitehouse, who represented the silversmiths who had designed and modeled the vase. Mr. Whitehouse made a very neat little speech, and alluded feelingly to the enthusiasm with which the men who had been intrusted with the work on the vase had performed their task "for the sake of the charming poet whom they all admired." He created considerable merriment by remarking that he feared that the men who really did all the labor on a work of art like the vase that was about to be unveiled seldom or ever got any credit for their pains or were seldom even heard of, and in order to make an exception to a general rule, he said that the men who had done the designing, modeling, and in fact the entire work of the vase, were present, and he felt certain they would not be overlooked in the general praisegivings. At the request of Dr. Osgood, the five workmen who were on the stage stood up, and the audience gave them round after round of applause. All this time the vase had remained veiled, standing on a purple covered stand in the centre of the stage just to the left and a little to the rear of where Mr. Bryant was seated. As soon as the workmen had resumed their seats Mr. Whitehouse lifted the veil and the vase stood revealed, under the bright light from the chandeliers overhead, in its beauty. All eyes were riveted on it in an instant, and for a second or so the utmost quiet prevailed, as though each one was giving it a critical examination; then suddenly, as if by common concert, the audience broke out into the most hearty applause, which was again and again renewed. Mr. Osgood came forward after silence had been restored and made a short address complimentary to the workmen

Mr. George W. Warren, the organist, then played "The Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic airs, after which Dr. Osgood rose and addressed Mr. Bryant, who remained standing during the delivery of the address.

Presenting Vase to Mr. Bryant.

MR. BRYANT: We and our sisters have received many and precious gifts from you, Mr. Bryant, and now we bring a gift to you in return, not to cancel, but to express our obligation. This piece of silver means you and what we owe to you, and as we now present it we take the liberty to interpret its significance.

This occasion is the sequel and fulfilment of our interview with you November 3, when, headed by Mr. Jonathan Sturges, your old and devoted friend, whose name now brightens the record of our best citizens, noblest patriots, and most humane and godly men, we paid our respects to you upon the eightieth anniversary of your birthday, and announced to you this tribute of honor. This work of art has thus a memorial meaning, and it recounts the more than fourscore years of your life, and makes your age stand for the age in which we live.

Permit us, then, first of all, to salute in you the goodly spirit of the age you represent, and to say the nineteenth, with six years of the eighteenth century looking down upon us from your honored head.

You came into this troubled world at a signal period, when mighty forces were in deadly conflict, and you have done your work as at once a liberator and a peacemaker, an assailant of tyranny and a champion of law, a leader of light and liberty and of reverence and faith. When you were born Robespierre and his crew had just fallen under the guillotine, and

Napoleon was a Young Adventurer,

writing of "life as a flimsy dream soon to be over," and suspected of sympathizing with the destructives. He lived to be First Consul, then Emperor and to boast of putting the crown of empire upon the head of the Revolution. He has gone, and the second and the third Napoleon after him. You have lived to assist in putting upon the head of revolution the crown of order, and in our second or renewed republic you have made your pen mightier than the sword in defence of the oppressed, in the restraint of the proud, in "breaking the shackles" of the slave and setting the manacled captive free, rich and poor, under the rule of equal law. We salute in you this good spirit of the age, and we honor your part in its literature as well as its law. When you came into the world the storm spirits were abroad in letters, and were rising in number and power, in spite of the reaction against the reign of terror. Byron was a child of eight years and Shelley an infant of two, and Coleridge and Wordsworth, young men of twenty-four, were still in the unrest and frenzy of radicalism, and had neither found their master nor the faith and love that so exalted them and the new literature which they founded. The masters of German literature, Goethe and Schiller, were friends and fellow workers, but little known to the great world, and with hardly a public to appreciate in the Germany that had been so much under the thought as well as the power of Frederick the Great. Your life belongs to the great record, and your rank with the spirit of light and reconciliation that led on the Renaissance from the night of bigotry and superstition. You belong to the goodly company who, with Wordsworth and his fellows, opened to men the life of nature and the truth of God. It is a simple fact for me to say that you began our new American literature, and that, although not eldest in years, you are eldest in the authorship among the poets of America.

We salute you thus as a representative of our home literature as well as of the culture of the age. Great names have gone before, and the Revolution produced masters of prose speech under the lead of Franklin, their chief, and Jefferson, Madison, Jay, Hamilton and their associates in his company. As we pay our respects to you, the poets and authors whom you have known and honored stand with you, and they that have passed away speak to us again. Irving, Cooper, Bancft, Verplanck, Prescot and all are here, and the living join in honor to the dead. Dana, now on the threshold of fourscore and ten years, Longfellow, Whittier and Emerson, rich in genius as ripe in years, with the brilliant fellowship of younger poets, come before us now and win our gratitude for their treasures of beauty and wisdom.

How Fare Our Poets Have Been in Life

and how pure the speech which they have set to music for the tongue of the nation! You, sir, have done more than we can say to form our language, and we who have caught pure diction as well as stirring thought and winning sentiment from your poems in our school days are glad indeed to set our thanks before you in the expressive gift with its lessons from the nature that you have interpreted, the country that you have served and the literature that you have formed.

One thing let us say which this vase signifies by its Greek severity and by its Gothic lines interlacing branches and upward pointing. This means the union of the Greek culture with the Hebrew faith, the culture that delights in nature and humanity, and the faith that never forgets the God over all, never loses the first great cause in pantheistic visions or humanitarian pride. There may be more delirium and inebriation in other schools of poetry, whether in sensual madness or mystical absorption, but we part with our birthright when we desert the God of our fathers and set nature or man on His throne. We congratulate you that in the whole round of your service as poet, journalist, historian, jurist, teacher of political and social science, you have stood by essential ethics and never deserted the faith.

It only remains for me to say that this gift expresses also our respect and affection for you as our friend and fellow citizen. Many offerings, great and small, are in this piece of silver, and they come from all parts of the country, not without complaint that more was not called for. We who live in and around New York have not been behindhand in this tribute, and we enter into this presentation with peculiar earnestness. You are our neighbor and companion, and for more than fifty years you have taken interest in the welfare of this city helped us in every way. We can all join in the deference, whether native or foreign born, Knickerbockers or New Englanders, Eastern, Western, Northern or Southern, for we all know you and respect you. You have helped turn out the knaves and put honest men into power.

You Stood by the Old Flag

in the great struggle when "God and our Country" was the motto, and you are standing by it now when "Honest Men and Honest Money" is the issue of the time. You have not lost ground by living with us, and you have risen from a young man of thirty to a full grown man, I will not say an old man, of over eighty, as hearty and active as ever. You have seen the city double its numbers and wealth many times not without some signs of growth in wisdom as well as bulk. We have been in some respects a little more fast than your advice and example taught us, but in being generally cheerful we have followed your lead and kept up a brave heart through all changes of fortune. We are glad to have you with us to cheer us on to the great future as we turn the leaf of a new century. You still live the life which this vase embodies. You still see and enjoy the charm of nature; the gentian, the violet, the primrose and the apple blossom delight you as ever, you hear the living music of forest and the song of the stars; the merry Robert of Lincoln sings for you in genial glee, and the solemn water fowl preaches faith with untiring wing. Your muse, that began with "Thanatopsis," promises to make "Thanasia" her swan song as the lengthening shadows point toward morning. Accept this gift, with all its sculptures and memorials, the study of many thoughtful hours and the trophy of more than a thousand days' work, all throbbing with heart beats, as at once our record and our blessing. This silver form brings beauty from the land of old Homer to join with truth and grace from our new America in celebrating your birthday. It means more than we can say. But we can say for our country and for ourselves, that it means, "God bless you, Mr. Bryant."

Mr. Bryant's Reply.

As Dr. Osgood concluded and before Mr. Bryant could reply, Mr. Warren struck up the air, "Ly, the Conquering Hero Comes," after which Mr. Bryant, advancing to reply to Dr. Osgood, was greeted with prolonged applause. He spoke as follows: "I shall begin what I have to say with thanks, and with thanks I shall end. I thank the kind and excellent friends who have concurred in the presentation of this beautiful vase, thanks to the artists by whom it is designed and executed, thanks to my friend the Chairman of the committee, for the obliging expressions with which he has accompanied the presentation, and thanks to this fair audience for the encouragement of their gracious presence. After expressing my acknowledgments for the honor done me, it would easier for me to take refuge in silence, but this would hardly become me. I should not be so well pleased to me and the superb gift offered to my acceptance. I fear that I might be accused of imitating an example of which I remember to have read somewhere, a certain volunteer in military company in a provincial town of England on a time presented their captain with a silver pitcher. The non-commissioned officer who presented it, approaching his commander, held it to him and said, 'Captain, here's the jug.' To this the Captain replied, 'Aye, is that the jug?' and then the speech making ended, and the company were left to the festivities of the evening. I am afraid that a similar condensation of what I have to say might be as ridiculous.

"Mr. Chairman of the committee, and you, my good friends who have done me the honor to be here, I would not have you understand that I have the great presumption to take the obliging things said of me as my due, or this superb gift before me as earned by any service which I have rendered in any quarter. I wish I deserved it all; but, having better in my heart, I put a large balance in very large one to the credit of your generosity. What merit would be yours if I had fairly earned all that you are bestowing upon me? You would be simply doing your duty, and you would be paying a debt. I should have no thanks to give, and you no honor for your beneficence. I must receive it in the true light: suppose that I receive these testimonials of your kindness without having earned them, and this proceeding becomes an act of munificence, noble, princely, imperial—a munificence deserving to be extolled in the choicest phrases which language can supply, inasmuch as it is like

The Bounty Which Showers the Genial Rain

and pours the sweet sunshine on the unjust as well as the just, and under the influence of benignant seasons ripens the harvests of the field for Tweed as well as for Dr. Muhlenberg.

"And now a word concerning the superb vase which is before me, the work of artists who are the worthy successors of Benvenuto Cellini, and eminent in their department. It has been greatly admired by those who have seen it, and deserves their admiration. I remember to have read, I think some half a century ago, a definition of the term genius—making it to consist in the faculty of accomplishing great results by small means—the power, in short, which an individual has of overcoming difficulties by a forcast and energy, together with by others, converting obstacles into instruments of success. This vase I may call a product of genius, both in the design and in the execution, for who would suppose that any skill of the artist could connect with such a subject as he had before him images so happily conceived, so full of expression, and so well combining expression with grace? My friends, we authors cultivate a shout lived reputation; one generation of us pushes another from the stage; the very language in which we write becomes antiquated and cease to be read; but a work like this is always beautiful, always admired. Age has no power over its charm. Hereafter some one of the renowned republics may be made in honor of a certain American poet, whose name it bears, but whose writings are forgotten. It is remarkal is that to much pains should ir for been taken to illustrate the life and writings of one whose works are so completely unknown at the present day. Thus, gentlemen artists, I shall be indebted to you for causing the memory of my name to outlast that of my writings."

Mr. Rufus Cheate, in answer to loud calls for a speech, made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, after which, at the invitation of Dr. Osgood, who stated that the vase was to be sent to the Centennial, Mr. Bryant having given his consent to its being sent as a work of American art, the audience came in single file on the stage to inspect the vase and to shake hands with Mr. Bryant.

The Vase.

The vase is a splendid piece of workmanship, a work of genius, as Mr. Bryant himself remarked during the evening. It is thirty inches in height, including the base, which is a square block of polished silver. It is covered from neck to bottom with a fret work representing the branches of the apple tree, suggestive of the fact that while Mr. Bryant's writings are beautiful they also bear a moral—as the apple tree blooms with a beautiful bower in the spring and in the autumn bears fruit. Poetry is symbolized by the eglantine, and Immortality by the amaranth, which is said never to lose its fragrance, and these are blended with the lines formed of the apple branch. The primrose, emblematic of early youth, and the ivy of age form a border directly above the handles. Encircling the neck at narrowest part is the line, "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again," the beginning and end being separated by a representation of the fringed gentian, which Mr. Bryant represents in one of his poems as always pointing to heaven. Several eras in the poet's life are illustrated by a series of bas reliefs. In the first as a child, looking up with veneration at a bust of Homer to which his father poises as a model. The second shows him in the woods, reclining in a meditative attitude under the trees. Between the first and second of these medallion pictures is a portrait of the poet, laurel crowned, and holding the lyre for Mr. Bryant's verse, and beneath a primitive printing press illustrative of his connection for over half a century with journalism. In a smaller medallion is the water fowl, spoken of by Mr. Bryant as an emblem of faith and introduced for that reason as the keynote of his writings. The ornament around the lower part of the vase is of the Indian corn, with a single band of cotton leaves, and at the foot is the water lily, emblematic of eloquence. The handles are in harmony with the general outline, but subordinate to it; and as humor is a subordinate element in Mr. Bryant's writings, it is suggested by the American bob o'link from the poem of "Robert of Lincoln." The two great American staples are introduced to complete the ornamentation of the handles, the stalk, leaf and grain of the Indian corn on the inside, and the bud, flower and ripened ball of cotton on the outside. On the base which supports the vase is the lyre for verse, and crossed pens for prose, which with the broken shackles point to Mr. Bryant's services in the cause of emancipation.

Railway Employes Injured.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., June 21.—Mrs. Goodwin, a deserving widow, with three children to support, in the employ of the Louisville & Indianapolis Railroad cleaning passenger and sleeping coaches, while walking on a side track to-day in their yard was knocked down by a flat car being switched. Her right foot was cut off and her left leg mashed to a jelly. Her recovery is doubtful. Thomas Williams, an employe of the same company, while coupling cars got his right arm frightfully crushed

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1876.

SENATE.

The Winslow Extradition Case.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President in regard to the case of Winslow, which was read in the House yesterday. Ordered printed and referred.

Inviolability of Private Dispatches.

Mr. MORTON submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire what laws, if any protect, the inviolability of private dispatches sent by magnetic telegraph, and what legislation is necessary to prevent the seizure of such dispatches by unauthorized or irresponsible persons, and report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

The Indians.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the House bill to transfer the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs from the the Interior to the War Department, and recommended that it be postponed until the first Thursday after the first Monday in December next.

Mr. INGALLS asked that it be laid on the table for the present. So ordered.

Relative Value of Gold and Silver.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the joint resolution to authorize the President to appoint commissioners to attend the international conference to be held at the city of Paris, relative value of gold and silver. Passed.

Pinchback's Compensation.

Mr. MITCHELL gave notice that on Monday next, after the morning hour, he would call up the resolution to pay P. B. S. Pinchback the compensation and mileage of Senator from March 3, 1873, to the termination of his contest by the Senate.

The Silver Bill.

Mr. MERRIMON called up the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue ten million dollars in silver coin in exchange for legal tender notes. He submitted an amendment providing that the trade dollar shall not be received as a legal tender, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to limit the coinage thereafter to such amount as he may deem sufficient for the export demand for the same.

The New Secretary of the Treasury.

The joint resolution was then passed, and the Senate went into executive session to consider the nomination of Mr. Morrill to be Secretary of the Treasury, and the nomination was immediately confirmed without the formality of reference.

On the reopening of the doors the Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business.

The Indian Appropriation Bill.

The pending question was on the amendment proposed by the Committee on Appropriations to strike out the third section of the House bill proposing to abolish the Indian Bureau and transfer the Government of the Indians to the War Department.

Messrs. ALLISON, MORTON and FRELINGHUYSEN opposed the transfer, and Messrs. MERRIMON and INGALLS favored it. The latter said the Senate had agreed not to attach to appropriation bills any amendment involving general legislation. The Committee on Indian Affairs this morning reported the House bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department. He, therefore, moved that the present bill be laid aside informally, and the bill reported this morning be taken up, and the discussion continued on that bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS said it was plain that this provision in the bill to transfer the Bureau was not harmonious, and considering the present state of the session and the fact that unless the Appropriation bill should be passed within nine days, the service would be crippled, he thought it best to pass the Appropriation bill and leave out the clause in regard to the transfer of the Indian Bureau.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the House bill to amend certain sections of titles 48 and 32 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, concerning commerce and navigation and regulating the tonnage of vessels, known as the Steamboat bill, was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

The Senate then proceeded to vote on the motion of Mr. Ingalls to lay aside the Indian appropriation bill and take up the House bill reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs this morning to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and it was agreed to—yeas 20, nays 17—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barnum, Booth, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnson, Kelley, McCreery, Key, Maxey, Norwood, Ransom, Robertson, Thurman, Windom and Withers —20.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Christiancy, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dawes, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Howe, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Oglesby, Sargent, Sherman, Wadleigh and Wright—17

The Senate then took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Senate bill to amend the second, fourth and fifth sections of the act of May 31, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States, &c.

Mr. WISDOM moved to reconsider the vote by which the Indian Appropriation bill was laid aside this afternoon. Agreed to—yeas 26, nays 16—and the Indian Appropriation bill was again taken up, the pending question being on the amendment to strike out the third section of the House bill to abolish the Indian Bureau and transfer the government of the Indians to the War Department.

A substitute and amendment were offered and rejected.

The question being the amendment of the committee to strike out the third section proposing the transfer, it was stricken out—yeas 32, nays 22.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, so as to come up as unfinished business to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and Mr. STENGER addressed the Committee in reference to the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company.

Mr. COOKE made an address on the subject of the grievances in the Southern States and in advocacy of refunding of the cotton tax.

The Silver Bill.

A message from the Senate having announced the passage by that body of the Senate amendments to the Silver bill, the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill was temporarily interrupted, and Mr. COX moved concurrence in the Senate amendments.

Mr. RANDALL suggested that as this was a question involving the currency, and as the change of a word in one of the amendments was sometimes very serious in legislation, the matter should go over till to-morrow, and Mr. Cox consented to its postponement.

Mr. LANDERS made a speech against the bill and amendments, which were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, to be reported back to-morrow.

The House again went into committee on the Sundry Civil bill, and several speeches were made.

The committee having proceeded to consider the bill by sections, Mr. WARREN offered an amendment to pay the executor of the estate of the late Henry Wilson $10,222, being the salary of the unexpired term of his office as Vice President.

After a speech of Messrs. HOAR and WOOD (N. Y.) in favor of the amendment, and of Mr. HARRIS in favor of limiting the amount to one year's pay, the amendment was adopted.

A recess was taken till 8 o'clock, the evening session being for action on the bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 8 o'clock as in Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

On the fourth page the item for public printing and binding was reached, being for $115,731, including $100,000 for printing the debates and proceedings of Congress.

Mr. MUTCHLER moved to strike out the provision in regard to the pay of printers.

After a spirited debate Mr. Mutchler's proposition was adopted—78 to 57. The clause forbidding a greater price for labor at Government printing offices than the average price for an hour's work or for piece work in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore was therefore struck out of the bill.

Mr. YOUNG (Ohio) offered an amendment to give the public printing to the lowest responsible bidder, unless the Government Printing Office would do it at the lowest rate offered.

Mr. HUBBELL made a point of order that the amendment changed an existing law, and that it was not necessary in the interest of economy.

The point of order was overruled on a vote by tellers. There were 70 yeas and 16 noes, no quorum voting. The committee rose and the House at 11:30 adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1876.

Mr. New this morning sent to the President his resignation as Treasurer.

DEPUTY SECOND CONTROLLER WILLIAMS, of the Treasury, has resigned, to take effect July 1st.

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs has addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue requesting him to send to the committee the amount of income returned by the Secretary for the years in which the income tax existed, each year's income separately.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

Excitement at Louvain.

LOUVAIN, June 21.—There is great excitement because of hostile demonstrations against Liberal students at the University. The lectures on philosophy have been suspended and the civic guard called out.

Chinese in the Prussian Army.

BERLIN, June 21.—One captain and six lieutenants of the Chinese army have arrived, and will serve a term in the Prussian army, for the purpose of studying the German military system.

Resignation of the Austrian Minister of War.

VIENNA, June 21.—General Freiheer Alexis Von Koller, Minister of War for the whole empire, has resigned.

Reduction in Miners' Wages.

SHEFFIELD, June 21.—A telegram to-day says a further reduction of 12½ per cent. in miners' wages in West Riding of Yorkshire is about to be made, and it is thought it will be accepted. The Secretary of the Miners' Union has written to all miners' lodges: "We are on the eve of a terrible crisis, and there is not to be a strike, but that terms are to be made somehow." He assures the miners that if a strike is begun there is every likelihood of its continuing some time, with the possibility of having to submit to a still greater reduction.

The King of Dahomey's Fine.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, May 21.—Since the withdrawal of the British man-of-war from Whydah, the King of Dahomey again refuses to pay the fine recently imposed by the British Commodore Hewitt for maltreating a British subject.

Liberty of the Press.

VERSAILLES, June 21.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Duc D'Omaud, a Bonapartist, introduced a bill granting liberty of the press.

Senator Buffet.

VERSAILLES, June 21.—In the Senate today the election of M. Buffet was confirmed, and the new Senator took his seat among the members of the Right Centre.

The Plague at Bagdad.

LONDON, June 21.—The deaths from the plague in May were 1,222.

The Extradition Question.

LONDON, June 22.—The *Standard* says: "We hope President Grant's message does not express the settled determination of the American Government relative to the extradition question. We infer from the message that if we will concede somewhat, an arrangement is possible. It is unfortunate that an amended treaty was not negotiated in 1870. It is the business of practical statesmen to repair the mistake in the best way possible."

The *Times* says: "The termination of the extradition treaty is a calamity. It is satisfactory to note that President Grant expresses his readiness to open negotiations for a more efficient treaty. The President is scarcely just in representing the British Government as pressing for a new treaty under a menace of terminating the existing one. It is clear there would be no difficulty in an extended list of extradition crimes between Great Britain and the United States so as to include all crimes mentioned in the act of 1870. If the latter desires to include even more crimes Great Britain would be ready to consider the suggestions, even though the additions might entail a new Parliament. We observe with pleasure that while President Grant refuses to accede to the insertion in the existing treaty of a provision that persons shall only be tried for the crimes for which they are extradited, he does not commit himself to a declaration that he would resist its insertion in a new treaty."

The *Times* concludes: We emphatically repeat the hope that no considerations of pique or punctilliousness will be allowed to interfere with the negotiation of a new treaty."

Another Berlin Memorandum.

The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin says: "Prince Gortschakoff has proposed to submit to the powers a new and improved edition of the Berlin memorandum if the Porte fails to pacify the insurgent provinces."

A Servian Mission Given Up.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says the projected Servian mission to Constantinople has been given up, showing that the hope of obtaining anything by negotiations with the Porte has been abandoned.

The Czar Preparing for War.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatch reports that all available hands are working night and day at Cronstadt to prepare the Russian fleet for sea.

BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The Dealers in Money Looking After their Interests.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—At the Bankers Convention to-day the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, General stagnation of trade and commerce, together with the depressed industries of the country, are making the present bank taxes absolutely unbearable, and which if not promptly repealed must end in the dissolution of a large number of banking institutions and the withdrawal of banking capital as an investment throughout the land; therefore

Resolved, That the members of this convention proceed in a body before the Committee on Banking and Currency to-morrow, and each member, so far as possible, present his views, and those with on he represents, and to facilitate the same.

Resolved, That those present at the convention also appear before the Committee on Ways and Means in relation to the numerous petitions before them for the removal of the use of stamps on bank checks.

Resolved, That the bill now before the Banking and Currency Committee providing for the National Bank Agency organization be taken out of bank taxes meets with our hearty concurrence, and that the members of this Convention press the importance of the same upon the consideration of said committee.

Adjourned.

BRISTOW'S SUCCESSOR.

Senator Morrill, of Maine, Nominated by the President as Secretary of the Treasury, and Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President to-day nominated Senator Morrill, of Maine, as Secretary of the Treasury, and the Senate immediately confirmed the appointment. The nomination and confirmation took place while Mr. Morrill was absent from the Senate in a committee room, and without his having notified the President that he would accept the appointment. The news that the nomination had been received and confirmed by the Senate was a surprise to him, as he still held the offer of the appointment under consideration. He informs his friends this evening that he has not yet decided whether or not he will accept, but that in case he arrives at an affirmative conclusion he will not enter upon the duties of the office until after the pending appropriation bills shall have been finally passed by Congress. His colleagues on the Appropriation Committee, of which he is chairman, and a large number of prominent Senators, earnestly desire that he should remain with them until at least that time. The commission of Senator Morrill as Secretary of the Treasury was signed by the President at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. This is noted as being one of the quickest executive actions of this character that has ever been consummated.

Business Suspensions.

BOSTON, June 21.—The Exeter (N. H.) Manufacturing Company went into bankruptcy yesterday. The liabilities are $220,000. The mills have not been operated for the past three months.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Cameron, Pye & Co., dry goods merchants and importers, 119 Franklin street, are reported failed. The greater portion of the indebtedness is due abroad. Pye is on his way back from Europe, where his offer of five shillings on the pound was refused.

Reunion of Veterans.

COLUMBUS, June 21.—Great preparations are being made for the third national reunion of soldiers at Caldwell, on September 5, 6 and 7. Col. Brown, of the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, will preside and General Kilpatrick will deliver the address of welcome. The War Department, under a resolution of Congress, will furnish the camp with cannons and muskets. A sham battle will be one of the many interesting features of the occasion.

A Fatal Family Quarrel.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—At Oxford, Ohio, last evening a man named Camfield threw a brick at one Davis, his brother-in-law, while the latter was endeavoring to protect his sister, Camfield's wife, from abuse. Davis immediately shot him, producing death in a few hours. Davis has been arrested.

Railway Accident in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—A railroad accident on the Lexington & Maysville line, caused by running into a drove of cattle this morning, killed David C. Parshall and Edward Thomas, Adams Express messengers.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

Transportation of Petroleum—The Oil Interests and the Railroads—Unjust Discrimination Practiced—How Competition is Overcome.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The House Committee on Commerce has a big job before it, but there seems to be a disposition to do the work thoroughly. The postponement of the further examination of Mr. Cassatt, for one week, will give the committee time to prepare to combat his plea that the committee have to call for the contracts. The committee has gone to work systematically and will not suffer defeat cheerfully. Some time ago the committee issued subpœnas for an officer of each of the leading railroad lines, citing them to appear June 16, and to bring with them "all contracts or agreements, public or private, with individuals, organizations or corporations, relating to the transportation of petroleum, crude or refined, by or for ——— railroad company, entered into or in force since January 17, 1872, and the open or public tariffs or charges for transportation issued since March 24, 1872." Thus far Messrs. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania, and Blair, of the Shenango and Allegheny roads, are the only parties who have responded to the subpœnas. None of the documents called for have been produced, Mr. Cassatt having raised the issue upon which the committee have determined to hear argument. Representatives of the oil interests are here, from whom it is expected the evidence which they allege will show large discriminations in favor of Cleveland and against the oil-producing

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THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29f

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¾

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

AMONG the Congressional nominations reported, is that of Colonel JAMES A. EGE for the Westmoreland District. Among the noblest of Republicans are those of Westmoreland, who in a minority have kept up a splendid organization, and steadily gained on their opponents. We hope they will do their best work for Colonel EGE, this year.

THE ratification meeting on the South Side, last evening, was so largely attended and successful that it should be immediately followed by others on this side of the river, and in Allegheny. Our people are realizing, more and more, that the ticket is an excellent one, and the time has come when full expression should be given to the popular confidence in the ticket.

THE position of Secretary of the Treasury was definitely filled yesterday, by the nomination and confirmation of Senator MORRILL, of Maine, to fill it. His fitness for the place is universally conceded. We hope, except that it is a promotion, that Mr. BLAINE will not, as suggested, leave the House for the Senate. He has made his reputation in the House, though fully able to maintain it in the Senate.

THE schools, just now, come in for their share in the attentions of the people. The several important educational institutions in our midst are holding their commencement exercises, which are being largely attended by the friends of the institutions. So far as we hear, the exercises have passed off pleasantly and successfully. Despite the pressure of the times, our seminaries and colleges have been liberally supported during the past year.

THE proposition before the House at Washington to reach resumption without reference to any particular date by accumulating $15,000,000 of gold yearly to be held as an offset to the greenback currency, and to be used as a redemption fund when the entire amount shall be one-third that of the outstanding greenback circulation, is practical, provided the gold can be obtained. It would operate to gradually appreciate greenbacks to a gold standard without disturbing commerce.

THE extravagances of Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE may possibly serve to attract a large audience of the curious, to listen to his utterances; but it may be seriously questioned whether his operations are of any great advantage to the cause of morality and Christianity. His crusades against various forms of public wrong would, undoubtedly, be well enough, were they attended by the spirit of the earnest, honest, reformer. But when they are, apparently, advertisements of Mr. TALMAGE, and his power of vituperation, it is another, and entirely different matter.

THE banks of England and France just now have in their vaults, the one $142,500,000, and the other $547,500,000 of unemployed moneys. This illustrates quite as well as it can be done, the depression of business in those countries. But once in several years has the Bank of England had so large a sum, and then it remained but a short time. Now the prospect is dull for getting it into circulation. While we suffer from business depression, the same evil falls on others, and the problem is, why is it that industry and business, in most of the world, should be so seriously depressed?

THE escape of the Fenians from Australia was the result of a carefully and expensively planned arrangement, in which an American seems to have taken an active part. If they should land in this country, they will be certainly free, even though they were guilty of crimes which come within the extradition treaty, as theirs do not. The course of England in relation to that treaty has led to a message from the President to Congress proposing to no longer recognize that treaty as in force. England may yet find that she has seriously missed it by cool violation of treaty obligations.

THERE is a strong probability that it constitutes part of the Democratic programme to leave the administration without the means to carry on the operations of government, as the papers of that party claim that they are justified in doing it The President's message on the subject is asserted as an unwelcome intrusion within the prerogatives of the House. We have never before had a party so desperate as to withhold the means to carry on the government, simply because a co-ordinate branch doesn't fully accord with it in sentiment. The Republican party does not fear this issue before the people.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, a standard Republican authority, has this to say in its issue of yesterday in reference to the feeling on the action of the Cameron clique: "The Pittsburgh GAZETTE speaks with no timid voice in arraigning the members of the Pennsylvania delegation who voted against BLAINE at Cincinnati, and in the same issue of that paper are several communications of similar purport. We are inclined to think that the gentlemen who threatened political annihilation to those who refused to follow the leader's lash will have a difficult task on their hands. The feeling in Philadelphia is very much what the GAZETTE expresses it to be in Pittsburgh; one of loyal intention to support Governor HAYES most earnestly, but tinged with profound regret that the choice was diverted from the man above all others best entitled to it. On the final ballot but two Philadelphians voted against BLAINE; Mr. WILLIAM R. LEEDS and Mr. WILLIAM J. POLLOCK, and neither of these gentlemen gave expression to the desires of the constituency they represented."

THE first hold of the Democratic party is to depreciate the Republican candidates for the Presidency,—Mr. HAYES being particularly marked as worthy direst belittling. The New York *Tribune* thinks this will hardly pay. It says: "Mr. PENDLETON the most popular Presidential candidate in the West in 1868 tried to defeat R. B. HAYES for Governor of Ohio, and got badly beaten after a contest of then unprecedented fierceness. ALLEN G. THURMAN has for years been the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party in the Senate of the United States. Intellectually no other Democrat who has been in that body since the war is a match for him; his personal character is pure beyond reproach; and his candor and dignity have always secured for him very high respect even from political opponents. Yet in Ohio, where he is known, loved, and honored, Mr. THURMAN tried to defeat R. B. HAYES and got beaten. WILLIAM ALLEN is a man of very different stamp. He appeals with wonderful power to the basest and most ignorant elements of both parties, and, having been easily elected in 1873, was selected to lead the great struggle in 1875. Even by political foes his campaign was pronounced a marvel of energy, endurance, and unscrupulous cunning. Yet he was beaten by this same R. B. HAYES." If, according to our Democratic cotemporaries he is a small man, he nevertheless has a wonderful faculty of beating the best men they have.

THE Democracy are strongly exercised over the Chinese plank in the Republican platform. It takes their capital from them, and their trouble is to outdo us, and not exceed the limits of constitutional requirements. It is quite evident, however, that they will make their platform positive against permitting the Chinese to come into the country, assuming that there is danger of Pagan influences overcoming our civilization. HORATIO SEYMOUR, two or three years ago, gave expression to the principles upon which the action of his party will probably be based. "We put the Asiatic and the European upon the same footing. Our laws have never allowed any nation to send here a hurtful or a dangerous class of men. When, in some instances, they have shipped paupers to our shores, we have sent them back. We forbid the violators of laws, men who endanger the public health or order, to land here. The statutes of the different States and of the nation are full of such regulations. We welcome European immigrants because it is for our advantage to have them here. The Chinaman has no better rights than the German, the Irishman, the Englishman or the Frenchman. If his coming here is hurtful to the good order of society, to the great interests of industry, we have a right to keep him away. If there is danger that they will pour into the Pacific States in such numbers as to shape their customs and habits by Asiatic rules, then they endanger our Union; for the end of this must be their utter severance from the rest of our country." Thus an extreme bid will be made to Pacific coast prejudices. As the plank adopted by the Republican Convention on the subject was as suggested by Senator JONES, we can see no good reason why it may not be even more acceptable than the extreme ideas of the Democrats; as the California people desire the abuses of Chinese immigration abated,—and not an absolute prohibition against immigration.

RATIFICATIONS.

In all parts of the country the Republican Presidential ticket is being cordially ratified, and the spirit of success is already fully developed within the party ranks. The modest manliness and patriotism of Governor HAYES is being more fully appreciated from day to day, and the sturdy strength of WHEELER shows more prominently the more his record is considered. There is no danger that our candidates will not develop the full strength of the party, in all its branches. Already the reform organizations within the Republican party have pledged allegiance to the HAYES and WHEELER ticket, while the Germans, who were not to be relied on if certain names had been selected, are thoroughly in earnest for the ticket. We think the temperance organizations will unite with it also. The hard money and soft money men agree to accept the platform, as equitable between the two, though not so definite as perhaps either would have preferred. Thus all the elements that at one time endangered the unity of the party, have been harmonized, and will gratefully cooperate toward the success of our ticket. We entertain with these facts before us the most confident assurance of success in November. The manly course, pursued by Mr. BLAINE, in giving his cordial adherence to the nominations, showing not a tinge of disappointment over his defeat, exerted no small influence in giving the ticket a splendid send-off. Thus the several political elements have combined in favor of the ticket, and the Republican party presents an unbroken front.

Among the non-formal ratifications of the ticket, to which we attach considerable importance, is that of the independent press, all of which, so far as we have noticed, have declared for HAYES and WHEELER. These constitute a force which the Republicans were compelled to contend against four years ago. We have realized that the press, when against the drift of popular sentiment, cannot usually control it, or wield special power over it, yet when it is with the popular current, it can render wonderful service in stimulating energy, and inspiring earnest, enthusiastic effort. It is, therefore, of great importance that we have the press in our favor; and this with the ticket as now constituted we have. Thus all the national elements of strength that belong to the party, are better harmonized, and more perfectly marshaled than they have been for eight years past. These facts give to the ratification of our candidates a special interest, which carries with it an earnest of success. The best aspect of the situation is that which assures that the more closely the records of our candidates are examined, the more acceptable they appear. Even as regards the elements of personal force,—the men who have stood in the forefront in States like Ohio and New York, are not defective in the positiveness of character required by the times. Surroundings, too, seem fortuitous. The personal popularity of Governor HAYES will carry Ohio in the October elections,—a fact which will give stimulus to the party, and the tide of victory for the November elections.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

If the Ring journals persist in carrying out the programme given them, of taunting those who voted for BLAINE on the second ballot with having defeated BLAINE, they can thank themselves for the gradual development of the secret history of several transactions. We now know enough of that particular affair to be able to say not only that Mr. CAMERON totally refused to afford the slightest encouragement to the BLAINE men of any fairness toward them, at any time, or under any circumstances, but that his scheme was to hold the delegation for sale to any new bidder that might come along at any time. In this he utterly failed—his foolish policy resulting in the Pennsylvania delegation acplishing nothing, so far as the credit of HAYES' nomination is concerned. And it was because the four who voted for BLAINE on the second ballot knew, from close and careful conversation with CAMERON, that this was his game that they voted as they did. Mr. HAMPTON assures us that he conversed freely and fully with Mr. CAMERON, agreeing to stand by the unit rule for any reasonable number of ballots, if, when the nomination of HARTRANFT was found to be out of the question, he (CAMERON) would go with the majority of the delegation to BLAINE. *This he refused to do*, showing by his conversation that he was not for BLAINE at all, and that he did not intend to be governed by the unit rule without direction. It was known, as part of the programme, that in any event the unit rule was not to be regarded by the CAMERON coterie; and this totally irrespective of any action on the part of BLAINE's friends. These statements can be distinctly proven by witnesses of unimpeachable integrity. So the declaration so studiously put forward through the paid organs that the action of the four BLAINE men defeated that gentleman, are clearly and provably untrue. They served as an excuse for what was resolved upon in advance. The delegation, in the first place, was sold out as against BLAINE. This is as clear as daylight. It was then, having accomplished this work, further held for sale to the prospective candidate, whoever he might be, the hope being that by keeping the delegation intact it could control the nomination—and in such an emergency it was to be sold out to the highest bidder. Governor HAYES owes this much, at least, to the BLAINE men—that they having made the bargain impossible he owes nothing to the CAMERONS for his nomination.

In further reply to what is offered, we simply hold that the unit rule was binding on the State Ring, if it was binding on others. 2. That its non-recognition by four BLAINE men did not destroy it, if it had any binding force at all. 3. That CAMERON did not recognize, at any time, its binding force, except in so far as it served his purpose. 4. That in voting for BLAINE, his friends in the Pennsylvania delegation did not prevent or affect any movement in favor of BLAINE, on the part of the balance of the delegation, as all that were controllable, including our three,—were "fixed" in advance. Therefore, no blame is attachable to the four that voted for BLAINE. 5. That it is susceptible of the clearest proof that the delegation was sold out as against BLAINE,—a fact that no flimsy attempt to turn obloquy on others can obscure. As to Mr. HAMPTON this much is to be said. He pledged himself to Mr. BLAINE if HARTRANFT could not be nominated, and kept his word. Messrs. OLIVER and MAGEE did the same and broke their pledges. And none of them helped HAYES.

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

THE Ligonier post-office was robbed last Saturday of money and other articles to the value of $50.

A BRADY'S BEND doctor was arrested at Petrolia last Saturday with his coat lined with counterfeit scrip, some of which he had endeavored to shove at a picnic. He is now picnicing in prison.

VISITORS are not rolling to the Bedford Springs very rapidly. In fact, from present appearances, it begins to look as though there wouldn't be an ordinary season this year.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

IN the Moselem Church in Richmond township, three miles from Kutztown, Berks county, there is a chest full of old continental currency, the notes being mostly of the dates of 1776 and 1777.

THREE SKELETONS, of one white man and two Indians, supposed to have been interred for over a hundred years, were disentombed at Franklin a few days ago in the excavation of a foundation for a school house.

MR. GEORGE WILLOUR, who went to Scranton recently for the purpose of taking charge of the Steel Works located there, has received a notice to leave, or else prepare for a violent death. This notice was sent with the customary rude drawing of a coffin, skull and cross-bones, and revolver, and he was warned to take his departure immediately.

JOHNNY FOIN, a lad nine years of age, was run over by the cars at Scranton a few days ago, and had both legs and an arm completely severed from his body, and after lingering for three hours in great torture, was relieved from suffering by death. He was a bright boy and a universal favorite among his playmates, many of whom witnessed his tragic death.

AT Akron, Ohio, on Tuesday morning, there came to trial the famed case of the United States Rolling Stock Company against the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company for rent, interest and repairs on rolling stock furnished by the former to the latter on contract, which contract, it is claimed, was violated by the railroad company. The amount involved is about $2,000,000.

LEVI KNOTT, of Altoona, who was discharged from the employment of the Pennsylvania Railroad about two months ago, has caused the arrest at Altoona of over one hundred employes of the company for working on Sunday. All but forty of the entire number were fined before an Alderman, and the cases were *certioraried* to Court, where the legality or illegality of the proceedings will be tested. It is said all of the remainder have not yet been heard.

Mrs. JACOBS, of Temple, Berks county, was recently assisting her husband to hive a swarm of bees, when she was stung by a bee on the head. The wound commenced to swell rapidly, and by the time she reached the house, her head, face, and, in fact, her whole body, commenced to swell, and was covered with an irritating rash. She had severe pains also in the stomach, and her breathing was affected. By diligent use of proper remedies she recovered, but has not as yet fully regained her usual health.

NOAH SMITH, a colored man, who was solicited by a number of Johnstown Democrats to become an independent candidate for Assembly in opposition to John Downey, the regular Democratic candidate, publishes a card in the Johnstown *Tribune*, in which he emphatically repudiates the Democracy in this style: "I peremptorily refuse to have my name in any way connected with James F. Campbell, William Rinaldo Grubb or John Downey. Politics have got too low among the Democrats for me to have any connection with them; and therefore, while I thank my Democratic friends for their ardor in my behalf, and sympathize heartily with their desire to have some man of respectability and brains like myself in the Legislature, I must respectfully decline the use of my name."

A MOTHER'S DEATH.

A Touching Incident of Life in the Crowded City.

A poor widow woman, named Mrs. Fox, died suddenly of cholera morbus, in O'Neal's alley, Saturday. She had just gone there to live with her four children, whom she had been nursing with smallpox in the pest-house. There were three little girls and a boy. On Sunday an express wagon called at the house, the corpse of the poor woman was put into and hauled off out of the alley down the levee and up Fourth street, away to the paupers' graveyard to be buried. It was a most pitiful sight, indeed, to see three little girls and a little boy following after that rude hearse containing the corpse of the mother. Their little eyes nearly blinded with tears, their heart broken sobs coming from their quivering lips, their cries to the driver to "Stop! bring back my mother!" and the driver rushing his horse to get away from the poor little motherless orphans, and they running along after it with tearful eyes and outstretched hands, was a scene that would have made angels weep. Finally the wagon turned the corner of Fourth and Main streets; the little ones broke down, and they returned a scattered band of little wanderers, weeping and wailing over the loss of their poor mother, whom they should never see again. Many a stout-hearted man turned away from the scene and wiped great tears from his eyes, as the cries of the poor little orphans, running after the wagon through the street, crying 'My poor mother!" rang in their ears. In a city full of churches, in a community where Christianity is supposed to dwell, it was a sight that will never be forgotten in the memories of all who witnessed it. Now let us ask, what will become of the four little homeless, friendless orphans? Who of you are Christians enough to go to them and say, "Come with me; I will take care of you, feed and clothe you, teach you the way you should go, that you may find an everlasting home, where father and mother await your coming, and where angels will gladly welcome you home?" God bless and protect them, say we.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

"Blue Eyes."

The London *Athenæum*, speaking of Reynold's "Garden of Florence and other Poems" (1821), says that in his copy, appended to a sonnet on page 128, ending with an expression of preference of dark eyes to blue eyes, is a manuscript additional (made evidently not long after the volume was printed), of which the following is a copy: "Keats, upon reading the above sonnet, immediately expressed his own preference for blue eyes in the following lines:

"Blue! 'tis the blue of heaven—the domain
Of Cynthia—the bright palace of the sun,
The tent of Hesperus and all his train,
The bosomer of clouds, gold, gray, and dun.

"Blue! 'tis the life of waters: Ocean,
With all his tributary streams, pools numberless,
May rage and foam and fret; but never can
Subside, if not to dark nativeness.

"Blue! gentle cousin to the forest green:
Married to green in all the sweetest flowers—
Forget-me-not; the Blue-bell; and that Queen
Of secrecy, the Violet. What strange powers.

"Hast thou, as a mere shadow—but how great
When in an eye thou art, alive with fate!"

This sonnet is not to be found in the usual editions of Keats' poems, nor is it mentioned in Lord Houghton's "Life of Keats."

COLLEGIATE SCULLERS.

The Prospective Contest Between the Yale and Harvard Crews—Preparing for the Race—The Condition and Prospects of the Crews—An Exciting Race Anticipated.

SPRINGFIELD, June 20.—In thirteen days from this date the eight-oared race between Yale and Harvard will be rowed on the Connecticut, at Springfield. Whether the blue of the former or the crimson colors of the latter will flash first across the finish line, all is speculation and conjecture. But the old-time excitement and enthusiasm which in years gone by lingered around the aquatic battles of these rival universities are being rekindled and promise to culminate in an immense crowd at the scene of the contest. It will be the introductory boating sensation of the season, and was purposely set for a time when the students of both colleges could be present without inconvenience or neglect of duties. It comes the day following Yale's commencement, and, as Harvard's is two days before, the Cambridge boys are released from all vexatious rules.

The citizens of Springfield seem to appreciate the importance of the contest, and have arranged to make everything comfortable and pleasant for the day when Yale and Harvard will bring the results of training, practice, skill and endurance to bear in the struggle for rowing supremacy. The fund desired by the Regatta Committee has been made up by the railroads, hotel keepers and merchants generally, so that there is expected to be smooth work in this respect and no hitch from the lack of ready cash. The course on the river, as laid out, has been approved by the crews of both colleges, and the steam yacht Vision, 4 feet wide and 40 feet long, built in Providence for Government purposes, has been secured for the judges. As she is said to be able to run over twenty miles an hour, which is decidedly questionable, and has a double engine, the chances of the officials seeing the race are said to be very fair.

In the Yale crew some of the men are old and tried hands, and can be depended upon in an emergency. Captain Cook has been stroke of the University since 1873, and the fact that he still holds the responsible position requires no other assurance that the college believe in him fully. Mr. Kennedy, who sits in his old position behind the stroke oar, needs but little notice at the hands of any writer. All oarsmen, both amateur and professional, in the country know of him. He is in many respects the best oar seen in the college regattas for years. He is a machine in his seat, and always acquits himself admirably. The race with him is never over until the last stroke and the cheers of victory have been heard. Those who remember his defeat of Bainbridge on Lake Salsonstall last fall must accord him speed; and it was just this victory that made Captain Cook still more confident that the so-called English stroke, which the Yale crew still hold to, is the stroke to win in such a race as the coming contest. Kennedy is now an instructor in physics at Yale. Continuing up the list, or from stroke to bow, the next man that comes under observation is Thompson, freshman, from Butler, Pa. He is a green hand at the oar, but is an all round athlete. A good ball player, an excellent jumper, and with a good record generally in such matters, he was accepted as one of the crew after the usual trials. He has the rowing build, and not a poor man by any means for Yale to intrust part of boating traditions with. Although he has had only a brief experience, Thomas has taken hold of rowing naturally and gets along comfortable with the stroke, which at the best is difficult to acquire. The writer saw this man at the fall games at the Yale Athletic Association clear the stick at 5 feet 2 in hes in the running jump, and then he weighed 180 pounds. Now he is nearly twenty pounds lighter and tough as a pine knot. His oar is yet slow in the beginning of the stroke, and it might be pulled through with greater length and advantage. He will improve. William Welsh Collin, the heaviest oar in the boat, comes next. This is another of the rough diamonds among the eight. Collin rowed to the freshman crew of 1874, and now promises well. He has faults, of course, but then the days of praise before the race may obliterate the majority of them. Collin has excellent breathing powder, and it is said will stay through the race. More life is required in his oar, and it is to be hoped he will acquire it. David Hyde Kellogg, who is in the next seat, is an old hand, and was in last year's University six. Always in good form, Kellogg can be trusted at any time, and will be among the last to go to pieces. Mr. Cook, of Worcester, is a muscular fellow, and has a first class physique throughout. The only fault with this man is, perhaps, his big arms, as he does not seem to be able to use it so freely as his companions do theirs. Frederick Wood, of Norwalk, Conn., sits next the bow oar. Last year the University crew lost him, because of a broken leg, but in the six of '74 he showed himself to be an oarsman of skill. Wood has a good head, and will be in condition for the race. The bow oar, John Wesley Westcott, is another innovation, and is a tough nut. He is now in the law school, and for two years past has rowed in the class crews of that department of the school. Westcott is thought to be an excellent man.

Such in brief is the eight on which Yale pins her faith. It could be better as a whole, but as it is cannot be considered poor. The Faculty of the college has given the crew but little encouragement, and many obstacles have been put in the way. The boys do not complain, however, and, win or lose will put their best foot forward in the race, and if Harvard beats them over the finish line they will be able to say that they did the best they could.

Captain Cook still adheres to the English stroke, or rather the modifications thereof used by him since his return from a tour across the Atlantic. In his practice he has not as yet gone beyond 31 per minute, but it is more than probable than this will be increased before the day of the race, when the men have fallen together better than now. Cook, however, will not adopt any hazardous plan at the last moment to split up his crew so that they will fall to pieces under pressure. On the contrary, he goes into this struggle with open eyes. The Yale man has errors of form, but the crew is gradually getting rid of some of its faults under the painstaking care of the captain, and there is but little probability of the men developing any new ones. Physically the men are in fine fix. For several days the crew has taken its practice pulls on Lake Whitney, a small body of water on the northern limits of New Haven, but here only is one quite straight away can be secured. The harbor was abandoned because of the generally rough water, and oyster stakes have been planted to such an extent down around the boat-houses that the water would not be made available. The crew's diet has been of the most liberal nature.

In the Harvard crew all the men have had more or less previous experience with the oar except Jacobs, who is a raw recruit in every sense of the word. Bancroft rowed in last year's Freshman crew, at Saratoga, and is considered a reliable and conscientious oarsman. His stroke is regular and exhibits but little raggedness. Rolan has done sharp work in class crews, and now keeps up his end in the shell in a style and form that the coach cannot find much fault with. James sat at bort bow in the '72 University six, and is now the heavy weight in the boat. He will not prove a passenger any of the way down the Connecticut on the 30th inst. His oar is regular and very clean. Le Moyne also did service in last year's Freshman six, as did the bow Morgan. The latter occupied the same seat in that shell that he now has, and acquitted himself creditably. His strength and endurance are beyond all question, as both have been thoroughly tested. Irving has appeared in class races, and done well. All in all, Harvard, though not possessing an eight as physically perfect as Yale, has a crew that is very uniform, and which is doing excellent work and getting great speed out of its boat. They now row thirty-six strokes in practice, and continue this the entire four miles, rowed every evening. The shell responds to the exertion, and moves through the water quite fast. When I saw them in the "back bay" last night they were rowing in creditable shape, but not up to that perfection of form necessary to win. Occasionally one or two of the starboard oars would splash the water, but yet that side of the boat was equal to the other. It must not be forgotten by oarsmen that any one of a crew has his companions very much at his mercy; if he gets careless he may spoil the rowing of all the rest; and again, if his bad rowing has previously been the cause of the whole crew going badly, the entire team may suddenly amend the moment that the original offender ceases his fault which hamper the rest. Harvard rows very nicely together, and she shows a capacity for pace, but whether it is the speed that will win, or whether the crew can stay, remain open questions. Harvard has gone back to its old college stroke and abandoned the modified English which it adopted last year. It was this Loring stroke that was invincible in his college time and brought the Harvard crew out only a few seconds behind the famous Ward Brothers in '68. The sliding seats has made necessary some innovations. As the crew now row the recovery is by a quick dropping of the wrist to clear the oars from the water, and a quick shooting forward of the hands, followed by the body, so soon as the oars are straight.

A Reminiscence of the Empire.

The granddaughter of Josephine lies dead in Sweden. The lady whom we know as the Queen Dowager of Spain, and whose death was noticed the other day, was the daughter of Eugene, the son of Josephine, and adopted son of the great Napoleon. She was born in the splendor of imperial days, and became the bride of Bernadotte's son. Two of her sons became kings. One of them is now on the throne. It is strange, as showing how time avenges everything, that while the blood of Napoleon is on no throne in Europe, the blood of Josephine, who was divorced because she could not bear Napoleon children, has become a royal strain, and will probably continue. It was the dream of the great conqueror's life to found a royal line. His descendants are outside of the royal circle, while the descendants of his discarded wife reign still, and bid fair to reign for generations.

UNCLE DAN'L EXAMINED.

Satisfying the Lawyers that He is Bankrupt, and Telling how it Happened.

The long-delayed and frequently-postponed examination in bankruptcy of Uncle Dan'l Drew took place at the residence of his son William, at Carmel, Monday. Register Williams was already on the ground, and Mr. Simon Stern and the stenographer arrived on the early morning train. Leaving the Harlem Railroad at Brewster's, a beautiful drive of a couple of miles brought the anxious searchers after truth to their destination. Certainly Uncle Dan'l could not even in the realms of fiction have found a more delightful city of refuge. The grounds are a paradise, abounding in gracefully winding walks, long vistas of noble trees, shady retreats of evergreens, close cut lawns and flats of flowers. In the midst of them stands a large ornate wooden mansion richly furnished. The visitors found Uncle Dan'l in his bed. He had hardly expected them, having the day before requested Mr. Williams by letter to again postpone the examination. He was nervous and apparently weak, but they swore him in, and Mr. Stern began to ask questions. Uncle Daniel answered reluctantly at first, the general drift of the inquiry being what had become of all his moneys, and who had got them all. It was the latter part of the inquiry that aroused uncle Daniel to a sense of the relief there was in an examination. "There never was sich a case in all Wall street," said he, "of anybody's losing so much in such a little while—$2,000,000 in fifteen months."

"Where did it go?" was a natural inquiry.

"Nor-west and Way-bosh," said Uncle Daniel, angrily, sitting up in bed, and then he told how he had been deceived. He didn't think the boys had meant to "conspire" against him, but that they were kind of afraid of him and dare'n't go with him the lengths he was laying out. As the reminiscences of this ill-treatment by the boys came freshly into the old gentleman's mind he warmed up, lost his apparent feebleness, and said "Damn!" with great unction several times. By and by he was brought to speak of the Drew University, and expressed his regrets that he hadn't been able to carry out his plans there. As long as he could, he said, he "saw 'em through."

The examination seemed to act as a tonic. When it was over, the visitors went down to lunch, and as they were chatting who should appear but Uncle Dan'l, poking in with the aid of a cane or anything, and sat down with them. Before they went he had explained what "puts" and "calls" are in English, and had in high spirits and with evident enjoyment opened to them many secrets of the street.

Whatever the lawyers think of Uncle Dan'l's illness, they are abundantly satisfied that all his money is gone. His house in town, with the ground and stables, was sold under foreclosure, at auction, the other day, for $112,000, at the suit of Louisa K. Eddy, Georgiana Everett, Antoinette Cozzens, and Josephine Cozzens, his nieces, and bought by them.

Kate Field and Matrimony.

One of the morning journals gives credence to a statement which has been in circulation at the Lotos rooms for nearly a month that Kate Field will shortly return to America and marry a journalist—a critic himself, the story says. The rumor connects the party with the *Tribune*, but it may not be true, so I will for the present protect his name. The "gentle Kate" is said to have achieved a marked success in minor parts on the stage in England, and her ambition is to make the New York critics acknowledge that she is (not that she may be, but that she is) an actress capable of sustaining leading parts. Miss Field was never accused exactly of man-hating while in New York, but she was known as one far removed from susceptibility to the masculine gender. Her lady friends entirely discredit the story of matrimonial intent. They say she was cut out for a literary spinster, and used laughingly to say, "When I am an old maid," etc. She is described as a prodigious worker—studying for the stage, keeping up journalistic correspondence, going into society, penning magazine articles, visiting libraries for new materials for literary productions,—all going on at at the same time. One of her intimates says her husband ought to supply her with a steam engine to save her from wearing out.—*New York Correspondence.*

A Relative of A. T. Stewart.

Yesterday, a man who looked as if he had been fished out of an ash-barrel, entered a Centre street bar-room and called for a glass of whisky. He drank it slowly, leaned over the counter, nudged the barkeeper, and whispered: "Relative of A. T. Stewart. Chalk it." The barkeeper was a little lame or it might not have took him thirty seconds to come from behind the bar, and he was a little nervous or the ten-pound weight he sent after the retreating stranger might have hit the mark, instead of smashing his show-window to atoms. As it was, the relative of the dead merchant prince escaped, and will probably be heard of in some other locality before the barkeeper reduces his temper to a peace footing.

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At 31, 35, 37½ and 40c, fine Brocaded Mohairs.
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At 37½c, special bargain in Spun Silk Plaids.
At 12½ to 37½c, Brown and Navy Blue Chintzes.
At 25c, beautiful line new Cashmere Plaid Suitings.
At 25c, a line of new Plaid Debeges, worth 37½c.
At 37½c, extra bargain in All-Wool Plain and Twilled Debeges.
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At 18½ to 37½c, superior finish Dress Linens.
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At 12½c to $2.50, a choice line of Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
At 25c to $2.50, Myrtle Green, Navy Blue, Plum, Medium and Seal Brown Balzarines and Grenadines.
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At $1, new Medium and Seal Brown Silks.
At $1 12½, extra fine Silks, all the new shades, sold usually at $1.20 and $1.25.
At $1.20 and $1.25, best qualities Colored Silks.
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At $1.50, $1.62½ and $1.75, extra bargains in Black Silks.
At $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75 and $3 very fine Cashmere Silks, fully one-third less than usual prices.
Also, an elegant line of Checked and Striped Fancy Silks, and latest promenade shades in Brocaded Silks, very low.
Stock very full and attractive.

SUITS.
At $2, Ladies' Plain Grass Cloth Suits.
At $4.50 and $4.75, Ladies' Braided Linen Overskirts. And a beautiful line of latest designs in Ladies' Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits, and a full assortment in all sizes for Misses—all grades at very lowest prices.
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At 75 and 87½c, new Striped Shawls.
At $1.00 and $1.50, Fancy Striped Shawls, extra value.
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At 37½c, Ladies' White Skirts.
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Patrons will find our prices on all grades of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers always lower than usual prices for same, with a large variety from which to select.
Very lowest prices always.

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At 4½ and 5c, Good Heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
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THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29f

Rosin at Frankfort, new 5s, 102½

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

AMONG the Congressional nominations reported, is that of Colonel JAMES A. EGE for the Westmoreland District. Among the noblest of Republicans are those of Westmoreland, who in a minority have kept up a splendid organization, and steadily gained on their opponents. We hope they will do their best work for Colonel EGE, this year.

THE ratification meeting on the South Side, last evening, was so largely attended and successful that it should be immediately followed by others on this side of the river, and in Allegheny. Our people are realizing, more and more, that the ticket is an excellent one, and the time has come when full expression should be given to the popular confidence in the ticket.

THE position of Secretary of the Treasury was definitely filled yesterday, by the nomination and confirmation of Senator MORRILL, of Maine, to fill it. His fitness for the place is universally conceded. We hope, except that it is a promotion, that Mr. BLAINE will not, as suggested, leave the House for the Senate. He has made his reputation in the House, though fully able to maintain it in the Senate.

THE schools, just now, come in for their share in the attentions of the people. The several important educational institutions in our midst are holding their commencement exercises, which are being largely attended by the friends of the institutions. So far as we hear, the exercises have passed off pleasantly and successfully. Despite the pressure of the times, our seminaries and colleges have been liberally supported during the past year.

THE proposition before the House at Washington to reach resumption without reference to any particular date by accumulating $44,000,000 of gold yearly to be held as an offset to the greenback currency, and to be used as a redemption fund when the entire amount shall be one-third that of the outstanding greenback circulation, is practical, provided the gold can be obtained. It would operate to gradually appreciate greenbacks to a gold standard without disturbing commerce.

THE extraordinary case of Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE may possibly serve to attract a large audience of the curious, to listen to his utterances; but it may be seriously questioned whether his operations are of any great advantage to the cause of morality and Christianity. His crusades against various forms of public wrong would, undoubtedly, be well enough, were they attended by the spirit of the earnest, honest, reformer. But when they are, apparently, advertisements of Mr. TALMAGE, and his power of vituperation, it is another, and entirely different matter.

THE banks of England and France just now have in their vaults, the one $142,500,000, and the other $547,500,000 of unemployed moneys. This illustrates quite as well as it can be done, the depression of business in these countries. But once in several years has the Bank of England had so large a sum, and then it remained but a short time. Now the prospect is dull for getting it into circulation. While we suffer from business depression, the same evil falls on others, and the problem is, why is it that industry and business, in most of the world, should be so seriously depressed?

THE escape of the Fenians from Australia was the result of a carefully and expensively planned arrangement, in which an American seems to have taken an active part. If they should land in this country, they will be certainly free, even though they were guilty of crimes which come within the extradition treaty, as these do not. The course of England in relation to that treaty has led to a message from the President to Congress proposing to no longer recognize that treaty as in force. England may yet find that she has seriously missed it by cool violation of treaty obligations.

THERE is a strong probability that it constitutes part of the Democratic programme to leave the administration without the means to carry on the operations of government, as the papers of that party claim that they are justified in doing it The President's message on the subject is asserted as an unwelcome intrusion within the privileges of the House. We have never before had a party so desperate as to withhold the means to carry on the government, simply because a co-ordinate branch doesn't fully accord with it in sentiment. The Republican party does not fear this issue before the people.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, a standard Republican authority, has this to say in its issue of yesterday in reference to the feeling on the action of the Cameron clique: "The Pittsburgh GAZETTE speaks with no timid voice in arraigning the methods of the Pennsylvania delegation who voted against BLAINE at Cincinnati, and in the same issue of that paper are several communications of similar purport. We are inclined to think that the petitioners who threatened political annihilation to those who refused to follow the leader's lash will have a difficult task on their hands. The feeling in Philadelphia is very much what the GAZETTE expresses it to be in Pittsburgh; one of loyal intention to support GOVERNOR HAYES most earnestly, but tinged with profound regret that the choice was diverted from the man above all others best entitled to it. On the final ballot but two Philadelphians voted against BLAINE; Mr. WILLIAM R. LEEDS and Mr. WILLIAM J. POLLOCK, and neither of these gentlemen gave expression to the desires of the constituency they represented."

THE first hold of the Democratic party is to depreciate the Republican candidates for the Presidency,—Mr. HAYES being particularly marked as worthy direst belittling. The New York *Tribune* thinks this will hardly pay. It says: "Mr. PENDLETON the most popular Presidential candidate in the West in 1868 tried to defeat R. B. HAYES for Governor of Ohio, and got badly beaten after a contest of then unprecedented fierceness. ALLEN G. THURMAN has for years been the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party in the Senate of the United States. Intellectually no other Democrat who has been in that body since the war is a match for him; his personal character is pure beyond reproach; and his candor and dignity have always secured for him very high respect even from political opponents. Yet in Ohio, where he is known, loved, and honored, Mr. THURMAN tried to defeat R. B. HAYES and got beaten. WILLIAM ALLEN is a man of very different stamp. He appeals with wonderful power to the basest and most ignorant elements of both parties, and, having been easily elected in 1873, was selected to lead the great struggle in 1875. Even by political foes his campaign was pronounced a marvel of energy, endurance, and unscrupulous cunning. Yet he was beaten by this same R. B. HAYES." If, according to our Democratic contemporaries he is a small man, he nevertheless has a wonderful faculty of beating the best men they have.

THE Democracy are strongly exercised over the Chinese plank in the Republican platform. It takes their capital from them, and their trouble is to outdo us, and not exceed the limits of constitutional requirements. It is quite evident, however, that they will make their platform positive against permitting the Chinese to come into the country, assuming that there is danger of Pagan influences overcoming our civilization. HORATIO SEYMOUR, two or three years ago, gave expression to the principles upon which the action of his party will probably be based. "We put the Asiatic and the European upon the same footing. Our laws have never allowed any nation to send here a hurtful or a dangerous class of men. When, in some instances, they have shipped paupers to our shores, we have sent them back. We forbid the violators of laws, men who endanger the public health or order, to land here. The statutes of the different States and of the nation are full of such regulations. We welcome European immigrants because it is for our advantage to have them here. The Chinaman has no better rights than the German, the Irishman, the Englishman or the Frenchman. If his coming here is hurtful to the good order of society, to the great interests of industry, we have a right to keep him away. If there is danger that they will pour into the Pacific States in such numbers as to shape their customs and habits by Asiatic rules, then they endanger our Union; for the end of they must be their utter severance from the rest of our country." Thus an extreme bid will be made to Pacific coast prejudices. As the plank adopted by the Republican Convention on the subject was as suggested by Senator JONES, we can see no good reason why it may not be even more acceptable than the extreme ideas of the Democrats; as the California people desire the abuses of Chinese immigration abated,—and not an absolute prohibition against immigration.

RATIFICATIONS.

In all parts of the country the Republican Presidential ticket is being cordially ratified, and the spirit of success is already fully developed within the party ranks. The modest manliness and patriotism of Governor HAYES is being more fully appreciated from day to day, and the sturdy strength of WHEELER shows more prominently the more his record is considered. There is no danger that our candidates will not develop the full strength of the party, in all its branches. Already the reform organizations within the Republican party have pledged allegiance to the HAYES and WHEELER ticket, while the Germans, who were not to be relied on if certain names had been selected, are thoroughly in earnest for the ticket. We think the temperance organizations will unite with it also. The hard money and soft money men agree to accept the platform, as equitable between the two, though not so definite as perhaps either would have preferred. Thus all the elements that at one time endangered the unity of the party, have been harmonized, and will gratefully cooperate toward the success of our ticket. We entertain with these facts before us the most confident assurance of success in November. The manly course, pursued by MR. BLAINE, in giving his cordial adherence to the nominations, showing not a tinge of disappointment over his defeat, exerted no small influence in giving the ticket a splendid send-off. Thus the several political elements have combined in favor of the ticket, and the Republican party presents an unbroken front.

Among the non-formal ratifications of the ticket, to which we attach considerable importance, is that of the independent press, all of which, so far as we have noticed, have declared for HAYES and WHEELER. These constitute a force which the Republicans were compelled to contend against four years ago. We have realized that the press, when against the drift of popular sentiment, cannot usually control it, or wield special power over it, yet when it is with the popular current, it can render wonderful service in stimulating energy, and inspiring earnest, enthusiastic effort. It is, therefore, of great importance that we have the press in our favor; and this with the ticket as now constituted we have. Thus all the national elements of strength that belong to the party, are better harmonized, and more perfectly marshaled than they have been for eight years past. These facts give to the ratification of our candidates a special interest, which carries with it an earnest of success. The best aspect of the situation is that which assures that the more closely the records of our candidates are examined, the more acceptable they appear. Even as regards the elements of personal force,—the men who have stood in the forefront in States like Ohio and New York, are not defective in the positiveness of character required by the times. Surroundings, too, seem fortuitous. The personal popularity of Governor HAYES will carry Ohio in the October elections,—a fact which will give stimulus to the party, and the tide of victory for the November elections.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

If the Ring journals persist in carrying out the programme given them, of taunting those who voted for BLAINE on the second ballot with having defeated BLAINE, they can thank themselves for the gradual development of the secret history of several transactions. We now know enough of that particular affair to be able to say not only that Mr. CAMERON totally refused to afford the slightest encouragement to the BLAINE men of any fairness toward them, at any time, or under any circumstances, but that his scheme was to hold the delegation for sale to any new bidder that might come along at any time. In this he utterly failed—his foolish policy resulting in the Pennsylvania delegation accomplishing nothing, so far as the credit of HAYES' nomination is concerned. And it was because the four who voted for BLAINE on the second ballot knew, from close and careful conversation with CAMERON, that this was his game that they voted as they did. Mr. HAMPTON assures us that he conversed freely and fully with Mr. CAMERON, agreeing to stand by the unit rule for any reasonable number of ballots, if, when the nomination of HARTRANFT was found to be out of the question, he (CAMERON) would go with the majority of the delegation to BLAINE. *This he refused to do*, showing by his conversation that he was not for BLAINE at all, and that he did not intend to be governed by the unit rule without direction. It was known, as part of the programme, that in any event the unit rule was not to be regarded by the CAMERON coterie; and this totally irrespective of any action on the part of BLAINE's friends. These statements can be distinctly proven by witnesses of unimpeachable integrity. So the declaration so studiously put forward through the paid organs that the action of the four BLAINE men defeated that gentleman, are clearly and provably untrue. They served as an excuse for what was resolved upon in advance. The delegation, in the first place, was sold out as against BLAINE. This is as clear as daylight. It was then, having accomplished this work, further held for sale to the prospective candidate, whoever he might be, the hope being that by keeping the delegation intact it could control the nomination—and in such an emergency it was to be sold out to the highest bidder. Governor HAYES owes this much, at least, to the BLAINE men—that they having made the bargain impossible he owes nothing to the CAMERONS for his nomination.

In further reply to what is offered, we simply hold that the unit rule was binding on the State Ring, if it was binding on others. 2. That its non-recognition by four BLAINE men did not destroy it, if it had any binding force at all. 3. That CAMERON did not recognize, at any time, its binding force, except in so far as it served his purpose. 4. That in voting for BLAINE, his friends in the Pennsylvania delegation did not prevent or affect any movement in favor of BLAINE, on the part of the balance of the delegation, as all that were controllable, including our three,—were "fixed" in advance. Therefore, no blame is attachable to the four that voted for BLAINE. 5. That it is susceptible of the clearest proof that the delegation was sold out as against BLAINE,—a fact that no flimsy attempt to turn obloquy on others can obscure. As to Mr. HAMPTON this much is to be said. He pledged himself to Mr. BLAINE if HARTRANFT could not be nominated, and kept his word. Messrs. OLIVER and MAGEE did the same and broke their pledges. And none of them helped HAYES.

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

THE Ligonier post-office was robbed last Saturday of money and other articles to the value of $50.

A BRADY'S BEND doctor was arrested at Petrolia last Saturday with his coat lined with counterfeit scrip, some of which he had endeavored to shove at a picnic. He is now picnicing in prison.

VISITORS are not rolling to the Bedford Springs very rapidly. In fact, from present appearances, it begins to look as though there wouldn't be an ordinary season this year.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

IN the Moselem Church in Richmond township, three miles from Kutztown, Berks county, there is a chest full of old continental currency, the notes being mostly of the dates of 1776 and 1777.

THREE SKELETONS, of one white man and two Indians, supposed to have been interred for over a hundred years, were disentombed at Franklin a few days ago in the excavation of a foundation for a school house.

MR. GEORGE WILLOUR, who went to Scranton recently for the purpose of taking charge of the Steel Works located there, has received a notice to leave, or else prepare for a violent death. This notice was sent with the cautionary note warning of a coffin, skull and cross-bones, and a revolver, and he was warned to take his departure immediately.

JOHNNY FOIN, a lad nine years of age, was run over by the cars at Scranton a few days ago, and had both legs and an arm completely severed from his body, and after lingering for three hours in great vitality, was relieved from suffering by death. He was a bright boy and a universal favorite among his playmates, many of whom witnessed his fate.

AT Akron, Ohio, on Tuesday morning, there came to trial the famed case of the United States Rolling Stock Company against the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company for rent, interest and repairs on rolling stock furnished by the former to the latter on contract, which contract, it is claimed, was violated by the railroad company. The amount involved is about $2,000,000.

LEVI KNOTT, of Altoona, who was discharged from the employment of the Pennsylvania Railroad about two months ago, has caused the arrest at Altoona of over one hundred employes of the company for working on Sunday. All but forty of the entire number were fined before an Alderman, and the cases were *certioraried* to Court, where the legality or illegality of the proceedings will be tested. The cases of the remainder have not yet been heard.

Mrs. JACONS, of Temple, Berks county, was recently assisting her husband to hive a swarm of bees, when she was stung by a bee on the head. The wound commenced to swell rapidly, and by the time she reached the house, her head, face, and, in fact, her whole body, commenced to swell, and was covered with an irritating rash. She had severe pains also in the stomach, and her breathing was affected. By diligent use of proper remedies she recovered, but has not as yet fully regained her usual health.

NOAH SMITH, a colored man, who was solicited by a number of Johnstown Democrats to become an independent candidate for Assembly in opposition to John Downey, the regular Democratic candidate, publishes a card in the *Johnstown Tribune*, in which he emphatically repudiates the Democracy in this style: "I peremptorily refuse to have my name in any way connected with James F. Campbell, William Rinaldo Grubb or John Downey. Politics have got too low among the Democrats for me to have any connection with them; and therefore, while I thank my Democratic friends for their ardor in my behalf, and sympathize heartily with their desire to have some man of respectability and brains like myself in the Legislature, I must respectfully decline the use of my name."

A MOTHER'S DEATH.

A Touching Incident of Life in the Crowded City.

A poor widow woman, named Mrs. Fox, died suddenly of cholera morbus, in O'Neal's alley, Saturday. She had just gone there to live with her four children, whom she had been nursing with smallpox in the pest-house. There were three little girls and a boy. On Sunday an express wagon called at the house, the corpse of the poor woman was put into and hauled off out of the alley down the levee and up Fourth street, away to the paupers' graveyard to be buried. It was a most pitiful sight, indeed, to see three little girls and a little boy following after that rude hearse containing the corpse of the mother. Their little eyes nearly blinded with tears, their heart-broken sobs coming from their quivering lips, their cries to the driver to "Stop! bring back my mother!" and the driver rushing his horse to get away from the poor little motherless orphans, and they running along after it with tearful eyes and outstretched hands, was a scene that would have made angels weep. Finally the wagon turned the corner of Fourth and Main streets; the little ones broke down, and they returned a scattered band of little wanderers, weeping and wailing over the loss of their poor mother, whom they should never see again. Many a stout-hearted man turned away from the scene and wiped great tears from his eyes, as the cries of the poor little orphans, running after the wagon through the street, crying 'My poor mother!" rang in their ears. In a city full of churches, in a community where Christianity is supposed to dwell, it was a sight that will never be forgotten in the memories of all who witnessed it. Now let us ask, what will become of the four little homeless, friendless orphans? Who of you are Christians enough to go to them and say, "Come with me; I will take care of you, feed and clothe you, teach you the way you should go, that you may find an everlasting home, where father and mother await your coming, and where angels will gladly welcome you home?" God bless and protect them, say we.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

"Blue Eyes."

The London *Athenæum*, speaking of Reynold's "Garden of Florence and other Poems" (1821), says that in his copy, appended to a sonnet on page 128, ending with an expression of preference of dark eyes to blue eyes, is a manuscript additioned (made evidently not long after the volume was printed), of which the following is a copy: "Keats, upon reading the above sonnet, immediately expressed his own preference for blue eyes in the following lines:

"Blue! 'tis the blue of heaven—the domain
Of Cynthia—the bright palace of the sun,
The tent of Hesperus and all his train,
The hosomer of clouds, gold, gray, and dun.

"Blue! 'tis the life of waters: Ocean,
With all his tributary streams, pools numberless,
May rage and foam and fret; but never can
Subside, if not to dark nativeness.

"Blue! gentle cousin to the forest green:
Married to green in all the sweetest flowerets—
Forget-me-not; the Blue-bell; and that Queen
Of secrecy, the Violet. What strange powers.

"Hast thou, as a mere shadow—but how great
When in an eye thou art, alive with fate!"

This sonnet is not to be found in the usual editions of Keats' poems, nor is it mentioned in Lord Houghton's "Life of Keats."

COLLEGIATE SCULLERS.

The Prospective Contest Between the Yale and Harvard Crews—Preparing for the Race—The Condition and Prospects of the Crews—An Exciting Race Anticipated.

SPRINGFIELD, June 20.—In thirteen days from this date the eight-oared race between Yale and Harvard will be rowed on the Connecticut, at Springfield. Whether the blue of the former or the crimson colors of the latter will flash first across the finish line, all is speculation and conjecture. But the old-time excitement and enthusiasm which in years gone by lingered around the aquatic battles of these rival universities are being rekindled and promise to culminate in an immense crowd at the scene of the contest. It will be the introductory boating sensation of the season, and was purposely set for a time when the students of both colleges could be present without inconvenience or neglect of duties. It comes the day following Yale's commencement, and, as Harvard's is two days before, the Cambridge boys are released from all vexatious rules.

The citizens of Springfield seem to appreciate the importance of the contest, and have arranged to make everything comfortable and pleasant for the day when Yale and Harvard will bring the results of training, practice, skill and endurance to bear in the struggle for rowing supremacy. The fund desired by the Regatta Committee has been made up by the railroads, hotel keepers and merchants generally, so that there is expected to be smooth work in this respect and no hitch from the lack of ready cash. The course on the river, as laid out, has been approved by the crews of both colleges, and the steam yacht Vision, 4 feet wide and 40 feet long, built in Providence for Government purposes, has been secured for the judges. As she is said to be able to run over twenty miles an hour, which is decidedly questionable, and has a double engine, the chances of the officials seeing the race are said to be very fair.

In the Yale crew some of the men are old and tried hands, and can be depended upon in an emergency. Captain Cook has been stroke of the University since 1873, and the fact that he still holds the responsible position requires no other assurance that the college believe in him fully. Mr. Kennedy, who sits in his old position behind the stroke oar, needs but little notice at the hands of any writer. All oarsmen, both amateurs and professionals, in the country know of him. He is in many respects the best oar seen in the college regattas for years. He is a machine in his seat, and always acquits himself admirably. The race with him is never over until the flag drops and the cheers of victory have been heard. Those who remember his defeat of Bainbridge on Lake Salaton-stall last fall must accord him speed; and it was just this victory that made Captain Cook still more confident that the so-called English stroke, which the Yale crew still hold to, is the stroke to win in such a race as the coming contest. Kennedy is now an instructor in physics at Yale. Continuing up the list, or from stroke to bow, the next man that comes under observation is Thompson, freshman, from Butler, Pa. He is a green hand at the oar, but is an all round athlete. A good ball player, an excellent jumper, and with a good record generally in such matters, he was accepted as one of the crew after the usual trials. He has the rowing build, and not a poor man by any means for Yale to intrust part of boating traditions with. Although he has had only a brief experience, Thomps n has taken hold of rowing naturally and gets along commendably with the stroke, which at the best is difficult to acquire. The writer saw this man at the fall games at the Yale Athletic Association clear the stick at 5 feet 2 inches in the running jump, and then he weighed 180 pounds. Now he is nearly twenty pounds lighter and tough as a pine knot. His oar is yet slow in the beginning of the stroke, and it might be pulled through with greater length and advantage. He will improve. William Welsh Collin, the heaviest oar in the boat, comes next. This is another of the rough diamonds among the eight. Collin rowed to the freshman crew of 1874, and now promises well. He has faults, of course, but then the days of practice before the race may obliterate the majority of them. Collin has excellent breathing powder, and it is said will stay through the race. More life is required in his oar, and it is to be hoped he will acquire it. David Hyde Kellogg, who is in the next seat, is an old hand, and was in last year's University six. Always in good form, Kellogg can be trusted at any time, and will be among the last to go to pieces. C. U. Cooley, of Worcester, is a muscular fellow, and has a first class physique throughout. The only fault with this man is, perhaps, his big arm, as he does not seem to be able to use it so freely as his companions do theirs. Frederick Wood, of Norwalk, Conn., sits next the bow oar. Last year the University crew lost him, because of a broken leg, but in the six of '74 he showed himself to be an oarsman of skill. Wood has a good head, and will be in condition for the race. The bow oar, John Wesley Westcott, is another innovation, and is a tough man. He is now in the law school, and for two years past has rowed in the class crews of that department of the school. Westcott is thought to be an excellent man.

Such in brief is the eight on which Yale pins her faith. It could not suit the reporting stranger might have hit the mark, whole, but as it is cannot be considered poor. The Faculty of the college has given the crew but little encouragement, and many obstacles have been put in its way. The boys do not complain, however, and, win or lose will put their best foot forward in the race, and if Harvard beats them over the finish line they will be able to say that they did the best they could.

Captain Cook still adheres to the English stroke, or rather the modifications thereof used by Lee since his return from a tour across the Atlantic. In his practice he has not as yet gone beyond 31 per minute, but it is more than probable that this will be increased before the day of the race, when the men have fallen together better than now. Cook, however, will not adopt any hazardous plan at the last moment to split up his crew so that they will fall to pieces under pressure. On the contrary, he goes into this struggle with open eyes. The Yale boys have errors of form, but the crew is gradually getting rid of some of its faults under the painstaking care of the captain, and there is but little probability of the men developing any new ones. Physically the men are in fine fix. For several days the crew has taken its practice pulls on Lake Whitney, a small body of water on the northern limits of New Haven, but here only one mile straight away can be secured. The harbor was abandoned because of the generally rough water, and oyster stakes have been planted to such an extent down around the boat-houses that the water could not be made available. The crew's diet has been of the most liberal nature.

In the Harvard crew all the men have had more or less previous experience with the oar except Jacobs, who is a raw recruit in every sense of the word. Bancroft rowed in last year's Freshman crew, at Saratoga, and is considered a reliable and conscientious oarsman. His stroke is regular and exhibits but little raggedness. Kolan has done sharp work in class crews, and now keeps up his end in the shell in a style and form that the coach cannot find much fault with. James sat port bow in the '75 University six, and is now the heavy weight in the boat. He will not prove a passenger any of the way down the Connecticut on the 30th inst. Moore is a regular and will be there. Mc Moyne also did service in last year's Freshman six, as did the bow Morgan. The latter occupied the same seat in that shell that he now has, and acquitted himself creditably. His strength and endurance are beyond all question, as both have been thoroughly tested. Irving has appeared in class races, and done well. All in all, Harvard, though not possessing an eight as physically perfect as Yale, has a crew that is very uniform, and which is doing excellent work and getting great speed out of its boat. They now row thirty-six strokes in practice, and continue this the entire four miles, rowed every evening. The shell responds to this action, and moves through the water quite fast. When I saw them in the "back bay" last night they were towing in creditable shape, but not up to that perfection of form necessary to win. Occasionally one or two of the starboard oars would splash the water, but yet that side of the boat was equal to the other. It must not be forgotten by oarsmen that any one of a crew has his companions very much at his mercy; if he gets careless he may spoil the rowing of all the rest; and again, if his bad rowing has previously been the cause of the whole crew going badly, the entire team may suddenly amend the moment that the original offender cures his faults, which hamper the rest. Harvard rows very nicely together, and she shows a capacity for pace, but whether it is the speed that will win, or whether the crew can stay, remain open questions. Harvard has gone back to its old college stroke and abandoned the modified English which it adopted last year. It was this Loring stroke that was invincible in his college time and brought the Harvard crew out only a few seconds behind the famous Ward Brothers in '68. The sliding seats has made necessary some innovations. As the crew now row the recovery is by a quick dropping of the wrists to clear the oars from the water, and a quick shooting forward of the hands, followed by the body, so soon as the oars are straight.

A Reminiscence of the Empire.

The granddaughter of Josephine lies dead in Sweden. The lady whom we knew as the Queen Dowager of Spain, and whose death was noticed the other day, was the daughter of Eugene, the son of Josephine, and adopted son of the great Napoleon. She was born in the splendor of imperial days, and became the bride of Bernadotte's son. Two of her sons became kings. One of them is now on the throne. It is strange, as showing how time avenges everything, that while the blood of Napoleon is on no throne in Europe, the blood of Josephine, who was divorced because she could not bear Napoleon children, has become a royal strain, and will probably continue. It was the dream of the great conqueror's life to found a royal line. His descendants are outside of the royal circle, while the descendants of his discarded wife reign still, and bid fair to reign for generations.

UNCLE DAN'L EXAMINED.

Satisfying the Lawyers that He is Bankrupt, and Telling how it Happened.

The long-delayed and frequently-postponed examination in bankruptcy of Uncle Dan'l Drew took place at the residence of his son William, at Carmel, Monday. Register Williams was already on the ground, and Mr. Simon Stern and the stenographer arrived on the early morning train. Leaving the Harlem Railroad at Brewster's, a beautiful drive of a couple of miles brought the anxious searchers after truth to their destination. Certainly Uncle Dan't could not even in the realms of fiction have found a more delightful city of refuge. The grounds are a paradise, abounding in gracefully winding walks, long vistas of noble trees, shady retreats of evergreens, close cut lawns and flats of flowers. In the midst of them stands a large ornate wooden mansion richly furnished. The visitors found Uncle Dan'l in his bed. He had hardly expected them, having the day before requested Mr. Williams by letter to again postpone the examination. He was nervous and apparently weak, but they swore him in, and Mr. Stern began to ask questions. Uncle Daniel answered reluctantly at first, the general drift of the inquiry being what had become of all his moneys, and who had got them all. It was the latter part of the inquiry that aroused uncle Daniel to a sense of the relief there was in an examination. "There never was sich a case in all Wall street," said he, "of anybody's losing so much in such a little while—$2,000,000 in fifteen months."

"Where did it go?" was a natural inquiry.

"Nor-west and Way-bosh," said Uncle Daniel, angrily, sitting up in bed, and then he told how he had been deceived. He didn't think the boys had meant to "conspire" against him, but that they were kind of afraid of him and dare'n't go with him the lengths he was laying out. As the reminiscences of this ill-treatment by the boys came freshly into the old gentleman's mind he warmed up, lost his apparent feebleness, and said "Damn!" with great unction several times. By and by he was brought to speak of the Drew University, and expressed his regrets that he hadn't been able to carry out his plans there. As long as he could, he said, he "saw 'em through."

The examination seemed to act as a tonic. When it was over, the visitors went down to lunch, and as they were chatting who should appear but Uncle Dan'l, poking in with the aid of a cane or anything, and sat down with them. Before they went he had explained what "puts" and "calls" are in English, and had in high spirits and with evident enjoyment opened to them many secrets of the street.

Whatever the lawyers think of Uncle Dan'l's illness, they are abundantly satisfied that all his money is gone. His house in town, with the ground and stables, was sold under foreclosure, at auction, the other day, for $112,000, at the suit of Louisa K. Eddy, Georgiana Everett, Antoinette Cozzens, and Josephine Cozzens, his nieces, and bought by them.

Kate Field and Matrimony.

One of the morning journals gives credence to a statement which has been in circulation at the Lotos rooms for nearly a month that Kate Field will shortly return to America and marry a journalist—a critic himself, the story says. The rumor connects the party with the *Tribune*, but it may not be true, so I will for the present protect his name. The "Gentle Kate" is said to have achieved a marked success in minor parts on the stage in England, and her ambition is to make the New York critics acknowledge that she is (not that she may be, but that she is) an actress capable of sustaining leading parts. Miss Field was never accused exactly of man-hating while in New York, but she was known as one far removed from susceptibility to the masculine gender. Her lady friends entirely discredit the story of matrimonial intent. They say she was cut out for a literary spinster, and used laughingly to say, "When I am an old maid," etc. She is described as a prodigious worker—studying for the stage, keeping up journalistic correspondence, going into society, penning magazine articles, visiting libraries for new materials for literary productions,—all going on at at the same time. One of her intimate says her husband ought to satisfy her with a steam engine to save her from wearing out.—*New York Correspondence.*

A Relative of A. T. Stewart.

Yesterday, a man who looked as if he had been fished out of an ash-barrel, entered a Centre street bar-room and called for a glass of whisky. He drank it slowly, leaned over the counter, nudged the barkeeper, and whispered: "Relative of A. T. Stewart. Chalk it." The barkeeper was a little lame or it might not have took him thirty seconds to come from behind the bar, and he was a little nervous or the ten-pound weight he sent after the re-

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

FRESH STOCK, LARGE ASSORTMENT, BEST BARGAINS!

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

DRESS GOODS.

At 8c, new choice Summer Plaids.
At 8½c, fine new Summer Plaids, worth 12½c.
At 10c, latest styles new Summer Plaids.
At 12½c, large assortment new Summer Plaids.
At 12½c, choice line of Strip'd Alpacas.
At 15 and 18¾c, new fine Summer Plaids.
At 25c, new Cashmere and Malabar Plaids.
At 25c, all shades in Colored Cashmeres.
At 25c, Brocade Alpacas and Debeges, special bargains.
At 31, 35, 37½ and 40c, fine Brocaded Mohairs.
At 37½c, special bargain in Spun Silk Plaids.
At 45 and 50c, Brocaded Pongee Silks and Mohairs.
At 20 to 62½c, fine Colored Alpacas and Mohairs.
At 37½c, extra bargain in All-Wool Plain and Twilled Debeges.
At 12½c, all shades in Grass Cloths.
At 18¾ to 37½c, superior finish Dress Linens.
At 8c, an extra bargain in Black Hernanis.
At 12½c to $2.50, a choice line of Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
At 25c to $2.50, Myrtle Green, Navy Blue, Plum, Medium and Seal Brown Balzarines and Grenadines.
At 20c to $1, special good value in fine Black Alpacas and Mohairs.

NEW SILKS.

At $1, new Medium and Seal Brown Silks.
At $1 12½, extra fine Silks, all the new shades, sold usually at $1.20 and $1.25.
At $1.20 and $1.25, best qualities Colored Silks.
At $1.50 and $1.75, the same quality of Colored Silks as sold here often at $2 and $2.25.
At 75, 87½, 95c and $1, new fine Black Silks.
At $1 12½, $1.20, $1.25 and $1.37½, extra good Black Silks.
At $1 50, $1.62½ and $1.75, extra bargains in Black Silks.
At $2, $2 25, $2.50, $2.75 and $3 very fine Cashmere Silks, fully one-third less than usual prices.
Also, an elegant line of Checked and Striped Fancy Silks, and latest promenade shades in Brocaded Silks, very low.
Stock very full and attractive.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

HAVE JUST OPENED
A choice selection of
Linen Lap Robes,
Striped and Embroidered.
50 DOZEN
Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs,
NEW STYLES,
50 DOZEN
NETTED SILK SCARFS.
25 DOZEN
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
FROM $2.50 UP.
CHOICE NOVELTIES IN
LIGHT SHAWLS AND SHOULDER WRAPS.
LINEN AND DEBEGE
TRAVELING DUSTERS.
MISSES' LINEN DUSTERS.
LADIES' LINEN
Suits, Overskirts and Jackets.
Embroidered Lace Nett
In Ecru, Drab, Black, for Overdresses.
BLACK HERNANIS
Plain, Barred and Striped at lowest prices.
RETAIL STORES.

99 CENTS
FOR 14-INCH
TRAVELING BAG.
$3.97. Fine Morocco Bags.
25c, Shawl Straps.
23c, Nickel Mounted Pocketbooks.
25c, Black Silk Fans, 7½ inch.
75c, Black Silk Fans, Gilt Stick, 10 inch.
10c, Dimity Collars.
16c, Fancy Sets, Collars and Cuffs.
98c, 2 button Kid Gloves.
$1.19 Ladies' Ribbed Hose, good assortment.
9c, Ladies' Ribbed Hose.
17c, Field Sash Ribbons.
13c, 5 Row Tooth Brush.
25c, Lotta Bustles.
19c, Robert G. Schmertz, Wide Veil Lace.
Fringes, Embroideries, Sun Umbrellas, Skirts, Hair Goods and Notions.
All sizes of the UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS, for Men and Boys, at
J. D. Carlisle's,
87 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
D. & F. S. WELTY,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.

CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

PAVING.
JOSEPH MCNAUGHER.....SAM'L MCNAUGHER.
PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address
McNAUGHER & CO.,
322 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

WINDOW GLASS, &c.
DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

PAINTING.
WESLEY COULTER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
No. 236 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.
All orders by mail promptly attended to.

SUITS.
At $3, Ladies' Plain Grass Cloth Suits.
At $4.50 and $6 75, Ladies' Braided Linen Overcoats. And a beautiful line of latest designs in Ladies' Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits, and a full assortment in all sizes for Misses—all grades at very lowest prices.
Ladies' New Suits in Alpacas, Cashmeres, Silks, Mohairs, Debegys, Poplins, Pongees, Grenadines and Hernanis, at the very lowest prices.
Ladies' Cashmere and Silk Sacques, Llama Lace Points, Sacques and Capes.

SHAWLS.
At 75 and 87½c, new Striped Shawls.
At $1.00 and $1.50, Fancy Striped Shawls, extra value.
Cashmere and Shetland Shawls.
Broche and Black Thibet Shawls.

UNDERWEAR.
At 37½c, Ladies' White Skirts.
At 50 62½ and 75c, Ladies' Fine Pop'n Skirts.
At 75c, Ladies' Fancy Tucked White Skirts.
Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear at the very lowest prices.
Infants' Outfits, complete—all kinds.
Ladies' and Misses' Gauze Vests.
Hoop skirts, Bustles, Fanniers, &c.
Special bargain in all kinds of White Goods.
Striped and Figured Nets.
Ecru Nets for Overdresses.

CLOTHING.
The very best possible value in Men's, Youths' and Boys' Ready-made Clothing, latest Summer styles.
Men's Summer Co

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 22, 1876.

There are so few fluctuations in the current of business and finance these days that it is hard to develop anything new on the subject. The bank cashiers have fallen into a stereotyped line of remark, really having nothing new to communicate. The demand at some of our banks for discounts, however, is quite considerable, while at others deposits have accumulated to quite a considerable amount. The movements of trade are still sluggish, and our mills, owing to the unadjusted state of affairs with the puddlers, afford nothing definite to base business calculations upon. We think, and this is the general impression, that the mills will soon be in full operation, when monetary affairs will be more active and banking and business operations more satisfactory. Until then the prevailing sluggishness will continue.

—The situation in commercial and financial circles gives no indication of early improvement. The money market is glutted with loanable funds, and rates cannot be safely quoted. The banks are ready and willing to accommodate all their customers at decidedly easy rates, but there is no first-class paper offering, or at least not in sufficient amount to make any perceptible impression on the capital seeking employment. This is a condition of affairs not pleasant to contemplate, as it implies dullness in trade and a want of confidence in miscellaneous mercantile credits. It seems to be an entire absence of anything like speculative movements, the transactions being confined to legitimate wants, and the only consolation that can be drawn from the present condition of things is that the conservative policy now pursued will leave everything in such a shape that when the activity comes, as it certainly must, sooner or later, our banks and bankers will be in a condition to take advantage of it.—*Philadelphia North American.*

—President Grant's message of reminder to Congress, that the important legislation of that body, the appropriation bills, is still undisposed of, is, as an admonition, timely and very much to the purpose. The delay in considering the appropriation bills is always one of the scandals of a session. It is the opportunity of jobbers and the cause of a large part of our national extravagance. The economical purpose of the House is proper and to be commended, but the delay of legislation so important to the last days of the session is inexcusable, and the more so just now, as that body has little or nothing to show for the time wasted in all the time that Congress has been in session.—*Phila. Ledger.*

—The fire report for the month of May shows a total loss in the United States and Canada of $6,161,700 against $9,385,800 in corresponding month of last year. The loss of insurance companies was $5,440,500 against $4,835,100 in May, 1875. These totals are made up from losses by 742 fires.

—The Bank of England now has in its vaults $142,500,000 of specie and bullion, and the Bank of France about $405,000,000, making a total of $547,000,000 for these two banks.

—It is estimated that since June, 1874, there certainly has been a decrease of more than fifty million dollars in the paper money in existence in the United States.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

John Gallagher et ux. to Adam Reineman, March 27, 1876; lot on Second avenue, Sixth ward, city.....$

Frances Kucera to same, May 8, 1876; lot No. 37 Reineman's plan, Seventeenth ward, Allegheny.$431

J. L. Koethen to same, December 31, 1875; lot on Lowrie street, Seventh ward, Allegheny.$725

S. Lowe to same, May 29, 1876; lot 29 in Reineman's plan, Eighth ward, Allegheny.....$1,150

A. Odermatt to same, March 7, 1876; lot No. 9 in Reineman's plan, Eighth ward, Allegheny...$600

J. L. Koethen to same, May 8, 1876; lots Nos. 8 and 10, Reineman's plan Seventh ward, Allegheny.....$

James A. Steel to J. L. Koethen, April 21, 1875; the above mentioned lots.....$2

John Davis et ux. to Jos. Reineman, Sep emb r 1875; lot No. 46 in Reineman's plan, Eighth ward, Allegheny.....$1,500

Herman Doell et ux. to same, February 23, 1876; lot No. 128 in Reineman's plan, Seventh ward, Allegheny.....$1,208

Joseph Gainey to same, March 18, 1876; lot No. 1 in above plan.....$575

Joseph Neidling to same, March 7, 1876; lot No. 55 in above plan.....$1,625

Henry C. Reineman to same, May 31, 1876; the undivided half part of a lot on Fifth avenue between Wood and Market streets.....$

Hugh Dugan to S. Peyher, February 28, 1876; 41¼ acres in Indiana township.....$2,274

W. A. Fulkerson et ux. to Thomas McArdle, April 1, 1876; lot on Laurel avenue, Sixteenth ward, city.....$350

Mary Kreig, administratrix to Thomas McArdle, April, 18 6; the undivided half interest of above lot.....$350

Thos. Loyd to J. R. Boyd, February 11, 1876; the undivided half of lot No. 75 in Kelly's plan of Wilkinsburg.....$1

W. J. Means to M. Shuller, May 22, 1874; lots 37 and 39 Means' plan, Second ward, Allegheny.....$1 0 4

John Hughes, assignee, to Mary J. M. ullin, August 2, 1875; 1 acre and 25 perches in Wilkins township.....$950

M. Smith to Thos. D. Chantler, June 15, 1876; lot on Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....$1

Adam Reineman et ux. to John Davis, December 1, 1875; lot No. 66, Reineman's plan, Seventh ward, Allegheny.....$1,500

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	—	5-20's 1868 coupons	124¼
U. S. 6's 1861, coup	123¾	10-40's	117¾
" 1865	115¾	Currency 6's	121½
" 1865 N. C.	120¾	7-30's, 1st series	109¾
4-20's 1877	123	10-40's coupons	111⅞
N. Y. Central	130¼	Ohio & Mississippi	16⅜
Erie	13⅜	Union Pacific	58
L. Co.	97¼	Toledo & Wabash	—
C. C. & I. C.	78	Harlem	134
St. Paul	42¾	Adams Express	103¾
Do. Pref.	71⅜	American Express	70
Michigan Southern	85⅛	U. S. Express	50
Do. Central	48	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	89½
Northern Com.	35¾	Quicksilver	—
Do. Pref.	68¾	Fort Wayne	—
Rock Island	109	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13¾
Ck. & Pitts.	92¾	Panama	140
Pacific Mail	23⅜	Iron Mountain	20
Western Union Tel.	67¼		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	52⅜	Cen. Trans. (B)	47¼
Reading (S)	41⅝	Empire do. (B)	50
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	141	Penna. R. R. 7.30 (B)	103
Oil Creek (A)	9¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	81
Lehigh Valley (A)	59¾	N. Pacific bonds—none	

NEW YORK, June 21, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@2½; prime mercantile paper 3½@5½. The customs receipts were $207,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $55,000. The clearings were $20,000,000. Sterling was firm at 486½@489¾. Gold was steady at 112¾. The borrowing rates were 1½ to 3. Loans were also made flat. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were active and higher, especially for St. Pauls. State bonds were quiet. Stocks were somewhat irregular, but in the main higher. The greatest advance was in New Jersey Central, which opened at 73½ and rose to 78 on a published card of the President denying unfavorable reports recently set afloat in regard to the affairs of the company. The other coal stocks were high, in sympathy with New Jersey Central. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western rose from 106 to 107¾, and Delaware & Hudson Canal sold at 105½. This improvement in coal roads had a tendency to strengthen the general market, and Lake Shore and Michigan Central advanced 1¼@1 per cent. respectively. Missouri Pacific was weak, and declined 1 per cent. The transactions were 115,000 shares, of which 9,000 were Western Union, 13,0 0 Northwests, 10,000 St. Pauls, 61,000 Lake Shore, and 3,500 Michigan Central.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 123¾; new 5s, 117½; 5-20s '65, 115½; do. new, 120¾; do. '67, 123; do. '68, 124½; 10-40s, reg., 117¾; do. coupons, 118½; currency 6s, 126½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old 45; do. new, 44; Virginia new, 26; do. old, 28; Missouri 6s, 107¾.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Company, 67¼; Quicksilver, 14; do preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 23¾; Mariposa, 5½; do. preferred, 6¾; Adams Express, 103½; Fargo Express, 89½; American Express, 59; United States Express, 70; New York Central, 106¾; Erie, 13¾; do. preferred, 17; Harlem, 134a137, ex. div.; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 48; Panama, 140; Lake Shore, 85½; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern common, 43½; do. preferred, 66½; C. C. C. & I., 41½; New Jersey Central, 74½; Rock Island, 109; St. Paul, 42¾; do. preferred, 71½; Toledo & Wabash, 25½; do. preferred, 38; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 6; do. preferred, 14; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 16⅜; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 8½; Atlantic & Pacific, 2½; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 114½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13½; Central Pacific bonds, 109½; Union Pacific, stocks, 38; do bonds 107½; Land grant, 100½; Sinking Fund, 90½.

LONDON, June 21.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance was £47,000. The Stock Exchange closes on Saturday for repairs.

The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1@1½ per cent., or ½ below the bank of England.

Consols: money 94 9-16; account 94½; U. S. 5-20s of '65, 105½; do 67, 108½; 10-40, 107½; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 96; Erie, 12½; preferred, 18½.

PARIS, June 21.—Rentes 106f 17½c.

FRANKFORT, June 21.—United States new 5s, 102½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARBETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY June 21, 1876.

General business continues dull, and the leading markets present no new features to which reference has not previously been made. The Grain business continues remarkably dull, and notwithstanding stocks here are small, they are in excess of the demand. The grocery and produce trade also continues quiet, and there is but little prospect of any improvement during the next month or two, as trade is nearly always dull at this season of the year.

APPLES—New crop are coming forward freely, and prices are weak and lower; $3@3,50 per bbl.

BEANS—Scarcely any inquiry; about out of season and white stocks here are small, holders are anxious to close out; quoted at 90@$ 95 bu.

BUTTER—Prime to choice solid packed, 14@16c. The supply in the hands of commission merchants is light, but ample to meet the demand, as peddlers and farmers have been bringing in enough to supply current wants for several weeks past.

BROOM CORN—Dull; sales in small lots only. We quote: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 9; No. 2 Hurl, 8c; choice green brush, 8c; red tipped, 7c; inside and crooked, 5@6; crooked, 4c.

CHEESE—Prime new Ohio Factory is quoted at 12@13c in a jobbing way, with a fair demand.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no improvement to note in the demand, nor is it likely that there will be until next winter, in view of the fact that there is an abundance of fruit on the trees, which are already and the supply will be increased from this on. Apples quoted nominally at 3@3½c. per lb; Peaches, at 10@11c for halves, and 14@15 for peeled.

EGGS—Continue in light supply, and the advance noted in our last is fully maintained; we repeat former quotations; 15@16c in jobbing lots.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, and devoid of a single new feature deserving of notice. Spring wheat flours, $6@6,75, the outside figure for choice Minnesota; red winters, $6,50@7; ambers, $7,25@7,50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8,50@9,50. Rye Flour, $4,75@5.

GROCERIES—The market for Coffee continues very firm, and the same is true of Sugars; within the past few days we have advanced our quotations for both of these articles. Choice N. O. Molasses are held with considerable tenacity at full prices.

RICE.

Carolina ..... 6¾@7 Louisiana ..... 6¼@6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12 a	Standard B	10½a
Crushed	11½a	Standard Ex C	10¼a
Granulated	11a	Half Yellow	9¾
Powdered	11½a	N. O. new drip	8¾a 9
Standard A	10¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	55 a58
Prime	60 a63	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES AND SUGAR.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a0	45	Japan	40a45
Gunpowder	40a0	45	Oolong	35a45
Imperial	40a	75	Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	R Rio (h pkgs)	20a
Prime Rio	21½a22	Laguayra (loose)	26
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov't Java	32		

GRAIN—Trade in our market continues exceedingly dull; there is no inquiry from other points, and the local demand is very light. Fair to prime red winter Wheat is quoted at $1,30a1,35. Low grade Wheat is not wanted and hard to dispose of at any price. The Oat market continues very dull, and there has been no change in prices; 34a35c. Corn is quiet, and while the supply is large it is equal to the demand; 56a58c on track, as to quality and condition. Rye quiet and unchanged at 75a80.

HAY—Continues very dull. No. 1 timothy quoted on track, $12a13; loose from country wagons, $10 a15.

MILL FEED—Sales of one car Bran in bulk at $12 per ton. Middlings quotable at $13a20; Chopped Feed, $20a22.

POTATOES—Sales of old crop at 37a40c per bu, and new at $1,25,50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—The general tone of the market was a little easier to-day, under the influence of yesterday's advices from Cincinnati and Chicago, but prices are still maintained, with a very fair demand, especially for Hams.

Hams—P. S. C.	14½	Mess Pork ₱ bbl.	$20,50
Do. Canvassed	14½	Short Cut do	20,50
Shoulders P. S. C.	—	Lard, prime leaf, tes	12¾
Do. Canvassed	10	Lard, Refined	12¾
B'fast Bacon S. C.	—	mer use—in tres	13
Do. Canvassed	14½	Do. ½ bbls.	13¾
Dried beef Ex S. C.	—	Do. ½ do	14
Do. Canvassed	15	Do. ¼ do	14½
Bacon Shoulders	9	Do. ⅛ do	14¾
Short Rib Sides	13½	Do. 6 lb do	15¼
Clear Sides	12½	Ham Sausage	14

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SUMAC—Dull; in a small way, 4¾c.

TALLOW—Quiet at 7¾a8c ₱ lb for country rendered, and 8¼a8½c for choice city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of last week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	340 cars.	350 cars.
Hogs	160 "	75 "
Sheep	33 "	45 "
Total	533 "	470 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants or the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 340 cars reported for the week ending at noon to-day, 277 cars were through and 70 cars local, against 260 cars of the former and 117 cars of the latter last week. Sales, 1,005 head; preceding week, 855.

The offerings, as will be seen, were considerably less than those of last week in point of numbers, but the quality was quite as good, and the market has been more active in consequence of the diminished supply, and, possibly a little firmer feeling, but no improvement whatever in prices. There was not a single good drove of cattle on sale, and it begins to look as if there would not be so many of this kind during the next two or three months, as the bulk of the offerings during the time in question, are usually graziers. The probability is that there will be an increased demand for good shipping cattle from this on, in view of the fact that prices are as low here as they are in Chicago, but the outlook is not very promising in regard for any very decided improvement in prices. Very few stockers coming forward and not much call for them. Some few Texas cattle going through, very few being offered or sold in this market.

HOGS.

On Thursday of last week, Philadelphia hogs declined 10a15c ₱ cwt; selling at 6,40a6,60; bacon hogs to go to Balt more, weighing 190a210 lbs, smooth and good quality, 6,40; Yorkers, 6,10a6,30. There was little or no change during the remainder of the week. On Monday, the receipts being heavy and the supply in excess of the demand, the market ruled in buyers favor, prices declining 25a30c per cwt. Philadelphia hogs, 6,15a6,25; good mixed, 6,10; Yorkers, 6. On Tuesday, in consequence of diminished offerings, a firmer feeling was developed, and prices advanced about 50 ₱ cwt. To-day (Wednesday) the arrivals were quite light, and with a fair demand the market was firmer, but not quotably higher.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia hogs, 200a300 lbs.....6,25a6,35
Yorkers, 150a200 lbs.....6,00a6,15
Roughs.....4,00a5,00

SHEEP.

The supply was again light and mostly common in point of quality; however, with only a moderate demand, New York sheep were quotably steady in market, so far at least as prices are concerned, was no improvement on that of last week. If the run next week should be as small as it has been this week, there will doubtless be an improvement, provided there is anything like an average inquiry from New York and Philadelphia.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 90a100 lbs.....4,50a5,00
Good 80a85 lbs.....4,00a4,25
Fair 75a80 lbs.....3,50a4,00
Texans, according to quality.....2,75a3,25

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of the stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. H. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapoli, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1876.

The market for Crude continues offish; as compared with yesterday's prices we quote a reaction lower; United certificates, $1,97½; immediate shipment, $2,18a2,19¼. Refined, according to advices from the seaboard, more active and firmer; Philadelphia delivery, 18¾a14½; equal to 11¾c on cars here. Sales of 15,000 bbls in New York yesterday at 14⅜, and 10,000 bbls in Philadelphia at 14⅜. Our New York advices report an increased demand for export, and to this may be attributed the improvement in prices.

Oil Barrels unchanged; countries, $1,05; city make $1,20a1,25.

The Lumber Outlook in Michigan.

The Saginaw correspondent of the *Northwestern Lumberman* gives the following statement showing the crop of logs in the Saginaw district:

Tittabawassee and tributaries	275,000,000
Rifle	50,000,000
Augres	47,000,000
Pine on the Bay	5,000,000
Kawkawlin	23,000,000
Pine	25,000,000
Cass	15,000,000
Total	437,000,000

There is not a log on any of the streams but what is available. The season, by reason of late start, will be fully a month short, and the result to be anticipated is the complete absorption of the stock, though I do not consider that there is any danger of a shortage with the mills running as at present. They will cut this year by reason of their late start about 15 per cent less, and this will just about exhaust the stock. At the present time the logs in mill booms and lumber on docks is much less than at any corresponding period in years, and this will, I think, be true throughout the season, for, notwithstanding the unfavorable report of the condition of the market, shipments compare favorably with past years.

The inland mills will probably cut about 125,000,000 feet.

The China Tea Crop.

Our latest Asiatic advices state that reports from the tea districts as to the new crop are, as usual, somewhat conflicting, but the general opinion now appears to be, that notwithstanding the cold and wet weather which has prevailed this week, the black teas are likely to reach Kiukiang and Hankow as early as last year. The prices paid for the leaf in the Fingchow districts are said to be much higher than those paid last season, and this is said to be the case in other districts from which news has been received of the opening of the market for the new manufactured leaf. The crop of black tea seems likely to be a large one, judging from the number of hongs opened in the various districts and the high prices already paid for the leaf. From the green tea districts there is little information, but it would appear that there is much less disposition than usual to purchase on the part of the teamen. In some of the districts, Keen-teh and Pinsuey more particularly, arrangements are being made for the manufacture of black tea instead of green. It is, however, too early to est mate the extent to which the crop will exceed that of last season; something will depend upon the opening prices at Hankow for black teas, but these will probably be high enough to increase the manufacture of black teas in a portion of what are called the green tea districts.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 21, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,03¾ spot; $1,03¾ July; $1,03 August; No. 3 89¾c; rejected 78c. Corn quiet; 45¾c July; 45¾c August. Oats dull; 29¾@29½c cash and June; 29¾c July. Rye quiet; demand and offerings light; nominally 70c. Barley steady at 94c for cash and June; No. 3 8c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and easier; $18,82½ cash and July; $19,00 August. Lard lower; $11,05@ 11,07½ July; $11,17½@11,20 August. Meats boxed ½c lower.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1,10 asked.

On Call Board wheat was easier; $1,03¾ July; $1,02¾ August. Corn lower; 45¾@45¾c July; 45¾c August. Oats dull. Pork lower; $18,50 July; $18,80 August. Lard easier; $11,05 July.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Flour still strongly in buyers' favor; receipts 10,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3,75@4,20; common to good $4,80@5,00; good to choice $4,75@5,40; white wheat extra $5,70@5,75; extra Ohio $4,80@7,00; St. Louis $4,60@6,20. Corn more quiet, but prices unchanged. Wheat; receipts 137,000 bush; unchanged spring $1,24@1,28; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,18 @1,18; No. 3 do $1,10; winter red western $1,30@ 1,32; amber do $1,30; white Canadian in bond $1,05@ $1,07½. Rye firm; State 80@86c. Malt and Barley in moderate demand. Corn; quiet; receipts 54,000 bush; western mixed damaged and heated 45@ 48c; mixed no grade 53½@54c. Oats more active; receipts 62,000 bush; western mixed and State 32c. Hay and Hops quiet. Coffee more inquiry; Rio cargoes 15½@18½c. Sugar in fair demand; fair to good refining 7¾@8c; prime 8¼@8½c. Molasses and Rice firm. Petroleum quiet; crude 8¾c refined 14¾c; cases 18@21c. Turpentine steady at 39@39½c. Rosin quiet at $1,65@1,75. Eggs scarcely; western 16c. Wool and Leather firm and unchanged. Pork dull at $19,50@19,75. Beef quiet; long clear western 10¾c; city 10¾@11c. Lard dull; prime steam $11,60@11,62½. Butter firm for prime western; new 13@22c. Cheese quiet and firm at 8 @10¾c. Whisky quiet; western $1,10¾.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Flour in limited demand; extra $4,25@4,50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5,00@5,25; Ohio and Indiana $6,25@7,00; high grades $5,50. Wheat dull; western red $1,30@1,40; Pennsylvania red 90c; amber $1,45. Corn; prime yellow 52@53c; mixed 50@52c; steamer 48@49c; white 47@ 48c. Oats unsettled; white 34@35; mixed 30@32c. Whisky; western $1,12. Petroleum; crude 10½c; refined 14½@14¾c. Receipts; wheat 33,000 bush; corn 109,000 bush. Shipments; corn 58,000 bush. Butter quiet; New York and Pennsylvania extra 22@23c; firsts 20@22c; western ex. 18@20c; firsts 16@19c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs steady, but active; Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware firsts 16c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—Flour dull and unchanged; superfine $3,75@4; double $4,25@4,60; treble $4,75@5,25; high grades $5,50@5,90. Corn quiet but steady at 50@51c. Oats steady and unchanged at Louis 38@40c. Corn meal firm at $2,85. Hay quiet; prime $16. Pork dull at $19,50@21,25, and steady but firm; three s loins 12½c; sugar 12½c. Bulk meats steady but firm; shoulders 7½c; clear 9½c. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders 9c; clear rib 11¼@11½c; clear 12@12½c. Whisky quiet at $1,12@1,12. Coffee steady but firm; Rio in cargoes 17½@18c. Sugar quiet and unchanged; fair to fully fair 7¾@8c; prime 8¼@8½c. Molasses quiet; 43@47c. Rice quiet and firm at 6@6½c.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, June 21.—Refined petroleum 29f.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Wheat quiet; No. 2 spring at 8 5-16@8 5-16d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 7,200 bales American. California white wheat average 9s 9½d@10s 1d; Club 10s 1d@10s 6d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 8s 4½@9s 7d; do. winter 9s 6d@9s 10d. Flour; Western canal 23s@27s 6d. Corn; western mixed 25s 3d@25s 6d. Oats 2 3s 3d. Barley 33s. Lard 54s. Cheese 51s. Bacon; l. c. 50s; s. c. 52s. Tallow 42s. Petroleum; refined 10s 4½d; spirits 9d. Rosin 4s 6d@4s 7d. Turpentine 23s 6d.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 21.—Flour; market dull. Wheat weak; No. 1 white Michigan 21,27½; No. 2 do $1,14; extra white Michigan $1,34; amber Michigan $1,21½; seller June $1,25; seller July $1,21; No. 2 do $1,08; No. 2 red winter $1,19½; No. 3 red $1,01; rejected red 85c; do. Dayton and Michigan 85c. Corn; market dull and prices a shade lower; high mixed 52c; seller July 51½c; seller August 51½c; low mixed 49c; no grade 46½c; damaged 47c; do Dayton and Michigan 50½c. Oats; market dull; No. 2 32c; Michigan 32½c; rejected 25c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 hard $1,04; No. 2 $1,04 cash; $1,05 July; $1,03¾ August; No. 3 91¾c. Receipts 93,800 bush; shipments 65,200. Corn firm; No. 2 49¾c. Oats firm; sample shipt No. 2 30c. Rye nominally steady; No. 1 73c. Barley firmer and nominal; No. 2 spring 72c; No. 3 42c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,01. Corn firm at 44½c. Oats firm at 31½ @32c. Rye and barley; nothing done. Whisky quiet at $1,11. Pork unchanged. Bacon quiet at 8¾, 11¾, 12¾@13c. Lard unchanged. Cut meats nominally unchanged; there is nothing doing.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 21.—Flour steady; western superfine $4,90@5; common extra $5,10@5,35; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5,00@5,75; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6,00@7,00; Illinois $6,25@6,75; St. Louis $6,00@7,00. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 60@63c. Oats firm. Rye quiet. Barley nominal. Whisky; western $1,12. Petroleum; crude 10½c; refined 14½@14¾c. Receipts; wheat 33,000 bush; corn 109,000 bush. Shipments; corn 58,000 bush. Butter quiet; New York and Vermont and Pennsylvania extra 22@23c; firsts 20@22c; western ex. 18@20c; firsts 16@19c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs steady, but active; Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware firsts 16c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—Flour dull and unchanged; superfine $3,75@4; double $4,25@4,60; treble $4,75@5,25; high grades $5,50@5,90. Corn quiet but steady at 50@51c. Oats steady and unchanged; St. Louis 38@40c. Corn meal firm at $2,85. Hay quiet; prime $16. Pork dull at $19,50@21,25, and steady but firm; three s loins 12½c; sugar 12½c. Bulk meats steady but firm; shoulders 7½c; clear rib 11¼@11½c; clear 12@12½c. Whisky quiet at $1,12@1,12. Coffee steady but firm; Rio in cargoes 17½@18c. Sugar quiet and unchanged; fair to fully fair 7¾@8c; prime 8¼@8½c. Molasses quiet; 43@47c. Rice quiet and firm at 6@6½c.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE Salt Valley will be here to leave for Ironton on Monday at 4 P. M.

NO arrivals, and the Exchange, from Cincinnati, is among the first boats due.

THE Alice Brown was to have left Cincinnati for this port on Tuesday, and the Mary Ann to-day.

THE Thompson Dean was loaded down flat at Memphis. She refus d 400 tons at Memphis and Vicksburg.

WM. VANHORN, second engineer of the Sam Brown, committed matrimony on last Thursday. Sensible.

DANA'S coal works lost about 80,000 bushels of coal on Monday night, caused by the unexpected rise in the Kanawha.

THE Fannie Tatum, Capt. Geo. D. Moore and Clerk John Etwell, was to have left New Orleans on Tuesday for Cincinnati.

THE Wm. Stone left to meet the Coal Valley and help her up, and the Sam Brown has gone to assist the Alice Brown up.

THE Exchange, Capt. Jas. M. Kirker, as will be seen by card, it announced to take her departure for Portsmouth on Saturday.

THE Nellie Peck is at Fort Benton, unable to make a landing on account of high water. It is said the town is almost submerged.

THE body of the son of Captain Jack McAllister who was drowned at New Richmond, Ohio, a short time since, was found in the river at Palestine, O., on Monday.

THE Charley McDonald departed for Louisville flying light; she may turn back from there with a tow of empty barges, or she proceed on to the Jeffries.

THE Yellowstone brought $21,000 worth of gold dust from Fort Pierre to Bismarck, and the E. H. Durfee is reported to have carried below from the same point $60,000.

THE Fontenelle departed for St. Louis last evening with a very fair trip, including among other items, 50 tons cotton ties and 100 tons railroad iron. Pilots—Thos. Morris and Wm. Williamson.

THE Louisville, Cincinnati and New Orleans pilots are going to organize a new association this summer, and establish rates, somewhat after the mode of the St. Louis and New Orleans pilots.

THE stage of water last evening was 3 feet 10 inches, and falling. Cloudy and cool, with occasional showers. Business was rather brisk, although there is still plenty of room for improvement.

CAPT. CHAS. MILLER'S new boat will be 35 feet lo. ter, 2 feet more beam and 6 inches deeper in hold and will carry 350 tons more than the Mary Houston. The machinery of the latter will be used in the new Houston.

THE Travis Wright, which has been recovering cotton from the bottom of the river for some time, departed on Saturday for New Orleans, wrecking boat Osage will be up in a few days to continue the work.

THE sale of the Mary Belle was opened on Saturday by the U. S. Marshal, the agent of the underwriters, and other parties. Its contents were found to be $1,000 in currency, watch and chain, and some valuable papers. That wasall.

A LOT of drift lodged against the Paragon, and broke her loose on Saturday night at St. Louis. She was carried to Cahokia Bend, and the tugs Rescue and Keiser towed her back to the docks. She requires repairs, as her fore and aft hog chain parted.

THE Alice Brown will be ahead of time, as announced to take her departure for St. Louis today, and losing of very light draft, she can take out a good deal of freight on the present stage of water. Capt. J. M. Vandergrift is in command, and Messrs. Fisher and Greenlee associated together in the office.

THE bill offered by Mr. Stemons recently, and which has just passed the House, to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis, meets the approval of the Senate committee, to which it was referred, and will, at an early day, be reported to the Senate for action. The bill jointly authorizes the Memphis and Arkansas and Tennessee Construction and Contracting Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Tennessee, to erect the bridge from the city of Memphis to Hopefield. The chief provisions of the bill is as follows:

Provided, That the bridge is built with an unbroken and continuous span of not less than 450 feet in the clear from pier to pier over the main channel of the river, and in all other respects in accordance with the condition and limitations of the act entitled 'an act to establish certain post-roads;' that the said bridge shall be built in the manner specified, shall be taken to be a legal structure, and shall be a post-road for the transmission of the mails; that Congress reserves the right to withdraw the authority and power conferred by this section to regulate the free navigation of said river shall at any time be substantially and materially obstructed by any bridges to be erected under the authority granted in this section, and to direct the necessary modifications of said bridge: Provided, furth r, that if said corporation shall at any time deem it necessary to change the site of said bridge, between the same points, or in lieu thereof, said companies may construct a tubular bridge, or through truss bridge, and remove the same, so that the same does not in anywise interfere with the navigation of said river.

The companies are also given the right to employ steamers and suitable water-crafts in the transportation of materials, mechanics and employes necessary for the construction of said bridge between said points, pending the construction of the bridge.

Receipts of Blooms, Qrs, Pig Metal and Coal.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Caughey & Hunter ..... 4 J. Roemer 1
Mellon & Mc ..... 2 Wilson, W. & Co 7
Total 14

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Phillips N. & Co 1

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lacy Fur. Co ..... 12 Shoen & Co 7
Lewis O. & T ..... 1 Pittsburgh Fur 13
Graff B. & Co ..... 6 Jones & Lo 8
Total 47

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thomson S Co m ..... 2 J. Palmer & Son m 12
Lewis D. & Co m ..... 4 J. Moorhead b 5
Lindsay & McC m ..... 2 Isabella Fur o 3
Total 28

ALLEGHENY STATION.—2 cars lime, Holmes & Co; 1 do Fleming, C. Brown; 1 case shoes, R. Hay; 1 do C. Kelso; 2 cars o ats, H. Sproul & Co; 1 do H. J. Wright; 20 bdls straw, Lutz & W.; 25 bdls fodder, O. Coleman & Son; 1 car o ats, R. Knox & Son; 21 bdls paper, Mellor & Co; 1 car, J. C. Brown; D. Knubel; 7 barrels flour, J. C. Brown; 11 pkgs paper 2 do sks, P. P. Smith; 10 bdls paper, Patterson & C; 41 bdls paper, Hamilton & Co; 2 bdls tallow, Hoffen & Bro; 1 car flour, R. Rae; 1 car rosers, N. S. Thompson; 1,051 eggs, Ward & Co; 1 car wheat, Armstrong & McK; 13 sks potatoes, Guyer & F.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.—30 cars coal, A. V. A. & C. Co; 20 do, Armstrong & Co; 1 do clay, Harbison & W; 1 do, Star F. H. Co; 1 do wire, P. Duff & Sons; 3 do iron, C. L. Co; 1 do flour, W. J. Haupt; 240 bbls oil, Egbert & Wks; 40 do coal, Pgh. Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R; 2 do, A. V. R. R. Co; 240 bark, W. Flaccus & Son; 3 do, C. Fairbanks; 425 bbls petroleum, Egbert & Wks; 1 do lumber, Heath & S; 1 do, A. Lewis; 1 do, E. Alcott; 1 do, S. R. A. C. Hays; 1 do, N. J. Ross. RACKETS AT FORT WAYNE ELEVATION.—5 cars wheat, Marshall, K. & Co; 1 do corn, D. G. Stewart; 1 do oats, H. J. McCracken & Bro.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail-road Locomotive Tires, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER PACKETS,

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, and St. Louis.

TH

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 22, 1876.

There are so few fluctuations in the current of business and finance these days that it is hard to develop anything new on the subject. The bank cashiers have fallen into a stereotyped line of remark, really having nothing new to communicate. The demand at some of our banks for discounts, however, is quite considerable, while at others deposits have accumulated to quite a considerable amount. The movements of trade are still sluggish, and our mills, owing to the unadjusted state of affairs with the puddlers, afford nothing definite to base business calculations upon. We think, and this is the general impression, that the mills will soon be in full operation, when monetary affairs will be more active and banking and business operations more satisfactory. Until then the prevailing sluggishness will continue.

—The situation in commercial and financial circles gives no indication of early improvement. The money market is glutted with loanable funds, and rates cannot be safely quoted. The banks are ready and willing to accommodate all their customers at decidedly easy rates, but there is no first-class paper offering, or at least not in sufficient amount to make any perceptible impression on the capital seeking employment. This is a condition of affairs not pleasant to contemplate, as it implies dullness in trade and a want of confidence in miscellaneous mercantile credit. There seems to be an entire absence of anything like speculative movements, the transactions being confined to legitimate wants, and the only combination that can be drawn from the present condition of things is that the conservative policy now pursued will leave everything in such a state that when the activity comes, as it certainly must, sooner or later, our banks and bankers will be in a condition to take advantage of it.—*Philadelphia North American.*

—President Grant's message of reminder to Congress, that the important legislation of that body, the appropriation bills, is still undisposed of, is, as an admonition, timely and very much to the purpose. The delay in considering appropriation bills is always one of the scandals of a session. It is the opportunity of jobbers and the cause of a large part of the national extravagance. The economical purpose of the House is proper and to be commended, but the delay of legislation so important to the last days of the session is inexcusable, and the more so just now, as that body has little or nothing to show for the time wasted in all the time that Congress has been in session.—*Phila. Ledger.*

—The fire report for the month of May shows a total loss in the United States and Canada of $6,161,700 against $9,385,800 in corresponding month of last year. The loss of insurance companies was $3,440,500 against $4,335,100 in May, 1875. These totals are made up from losses by 742 fires.

—The Bank of England now has in its vaults $142,500,000 of specie and bullion, and the Bank of France about $405,000,000, making a total of $547,000,000 for these two banks.

—It is estimated that since June, 1874, there certainly has been a decrease of more than fifty million dollars in the paper money in existence in the United States.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

John Gallagher et ux. to Adam Reinoman, March 27, 1876; lot on Second avenue, Sixth ward, city, $—

Frances Knoxs to same, May 8, 1876; lot No. 27 Reinoman's plan, Seventh ward, Allegheny $421

J. L Koethen to same, December 15, 1875; in Lowville street, Seventh ward, Allegheny $123

B. Loeffler to same, May 29, 1876; lot 29 in Reinoman's plan, Eighth ward, Allegheny $1,180

A. Odenwatt to same, March 7, 1876; lot No. 9 in Reinoman's plan, Eighth ward, Allegheny $800

J. L. Koethen to same, May 8, 1876; lots Nos. 7 & 8 and 10, Reinoman's plan Seventh ward, Allegheny $—

James A. Steel to J. L. Koethen, April 21, 1876; the above mentioned lots, $—

John Davis et ux. to A. Reinoman, Sep emb r 7, 1875; lot No. 46 in Reinoman's plan, Eighth ward, Allegheny $1,500

Herman Doell et ux. to same, February 21, 1874; lot No. 123 in Reinoman's plan, Seventh ward, Allegheny $1,200

Joseph Cerveny to same, March 18, 1876; lot No. 39 in above plan, $575

Joseph Seidling to same, March 7, 1876; lot No. 53 in above plan, $1,625

Henry C. Reineman to same, May 31, 1876; the undivided half part of a lot on Fifth avenue between Wood and Market streets, $40,000

Hugh Brogan to S. Perher, February 21, 1876; 41¾ acres in Indiana township, $2,271

W. A. Edelbert et ux. to Thomas McArdle, April 1, 1876; lot on Laird avenue, Sixteenth ward, city, $350

Mary Ewing, administratrix to Thomas McArdle, August, 18 6; the undivided half interest of above lot, $—

Thos. Lyon to J. E. Boyd, February 11, 1876; the undivided half of lot No. 75 in Hay's plan of Wilkinsburg, $—

W. J. Means to M. Shaller, May 22, 1874; lots 34 and 39 Means' plan, Second ward, Allegheny, $1,000

John Hopkins, assignee, to Mary J. Mumbrill, August 2, 1875; 1 acre and 25 perches in Wilkins township, $950

M. Smith to Thos. D. Chandler, June 15, 1876; lot on Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny $—

Adam Reineman et ux. to John Davis, December 1, 1875; lot No. 46, Reineman's plan, Seventh ward, Allegheny $1,500

Robinson Bros. Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	—
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	123¾
" 1865	115¾
" 1865 new	120⅝
5-20's 1867	122
5-20's 1868	122
10-40's	117¾
Currency 6's	119½
New 5 per cents	112¾
10-40's coupons	118½

PATTERSON.

N. Y. Central	104⅝
Erie	17¾
Toledo & Wabash	—
Harlem	124
Atlantic Express	93½
American Express	70
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	89½
Quicksilver	—
Pacific Mail	23¾
Hannibal & St. Jo.	13¾
Panama	140
Iron Mountain	20

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	52¾
Reading (S)	41¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	141
Oil Creek (A)	9¾
Lehigh Valley (A)	58¾

Cen. Trans. (B)	47½
Empire do. (B)	30
A. V. R. R. 7.30's (B)	101¼
P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	83
N. Pacific bonds—none	

NEW YORK, June 21, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@2½; prime mercantile paper 3½@5%. The customs receipts were $207,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $55,000. The clearings were $20,000,000. Sterling was firm at 486@486¾. Gold was steady at 112¾. The borrowing rates were 1½ to 3. Loans were also made flat. Government were steady. Railroad bonds were active and higher, especially for St. Pauls. State bonds were quiet. Stocks were somewhat irregular, but in the main higher. The greatest advance was in New Jersey Central, which opened at 75¾ and rose to 78 on a published card of the President denying unfavorable reports recently set afloat in regard to the affairs of the company. The other coal stocks were high, in sympathy with New Jersey Central. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western rose from 106 to 107¾, and Delaware & Hudson Canal sold at 105¾. This improvement in coal roads had a tendency to strengthen the general market, and Lake Shore and Michigan Central advanced 1@1 per cent. respectively. Missouri Pacific was weak, and declined 1 per cent. The transactions were 115,000 shares, of which 9,000 were Western Union, 13,0 0 Northwests, 10,000 St. Pauls, 61,000 Lake Shore, and 3 500 Michigan Central.

*Government*s.—United States Coupons 1881, 123¾; new 5s, 117½; 5-20s '65, 115½; do. new, 120⅝; do. '67, 123; do. '68, 124½; 10-40s, reg., 117¾; do. coupons, 118¼; currency 6s, 126¼.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old 45; do. new, 44; Virginia new, 26; do. old, 28; Missouri 6s, 107¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 67¼; Quicksilver, 14; do preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 23¾; Mariposa, 5½; do. preferred, 6½; Adams Express, 109½; Fargo Express, 89½; American Express, 69; United States Express, 70; New York Central, 106⅝; Erie, 13¾; do. preferred, 17; Harlem, 124@127, ex. div.; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 48; Panama, 140; Lake Shore, 55½; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93½; Northwestern common, 42¼; do. preferred, 66½; C. C. C. & I., 41½; New Jersey Central, 74½; Rock Island, 109; St. Paul, 42¼; do. preferred, 71¾; Toledo & Wabash, 21; do. preferred, 5; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 6; do. preferred, 14; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 89½; Atlantic & Pacific, 24; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 114½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13¾; Central Pacific bonds, 109½; Union Pacific, stocks, 58; do bonds 107½; Land grant, 100½; Sinking Fund, 90¾.

LONDON, June 21.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance was £47,000. The Stock Exchange closes on Saturday for repairs.

The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1@0 per cent., or ½ below the bank of England.

Consols: money 94 9-16; account 94¾; U. S. 5-20s of '65, 105½; do 67, 108¾; 10-40, 107½; new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 96; Erie, 12¾; preferred, 18½.

PARIS, June 21.—Rentes 106f 17½c.

FRANKFORT, June 21.—United States new 5s, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY June 21, 1876.

General business continues dull, and the leading markets present no new features to which reference has not previously been made. The Grain business continues remarkably dull, and notwithstanding stocks here are small, they are in excess of the demand. The grocery and produce trade also continues quiet, and there is but little pro pect of any improvement during the next month or two, as trade is nearly always dull at this season of the year.

APPLES—New crop are coming forward freely, and prices are weak and lower; $2a3.50 per bbl.

BEANS—Scarcely any inquiry; about out of season and white stocks here are small, holders are anxious to close out; quoted at 80a$1 ₩ bu.

BUTTER—Prime to choice solid packed, 14a16c. The supply in the hands of commission merchants is light, but ample to meet the demand, as peddlers and farmers have been bringing in enough to supply current wants for several weeks past.

BROOM CORN—Dull; sales in small lots only. We quote: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 9@; No. 2 Hurl, 8c; choice green brush, 8c; red tipped, 7c; inside and covers, 5a6½c; crooked, 4a5c.

CHEESE—Prime new Ohio Factory is quoted at 10a10½c in a jobbing way, with a fair demand.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no improvement to note in the demand, nor is it likely that there will be until the next fruit is in view of the fact that there is an abundance of fresh fruits in the market already and the supply will be increased from this on. Appl s quoted nominally at 5@5½c. per lb; Peaches, at 10½@11 for halves, and 14@15 for peeled.

EGGS—Continue in light supply, and the advance noted in our last is fully maintained; we repeat former quotations; 15a16c for fresh receipts.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, and devoid of a single new feature deserving of notice. Spring wheat flours, $6a6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50a7; amber, $7.25a7.90; patent flours and fancy white wheat, $8.50@9.50. Rye Flour, $4.75a5.

GROCERIES—The market for Coffee continues very firm, and the same is true of Sugars; within the past few days we have advanced our quotations for both of these articles. Choice N. O. Molasses are held with considerable tenacity at full prices.

RICE.

Carolina	6¾a7	Louisiana	6¼a6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12 a	Standard R	10¾a
Crushed	11¾a	Standard Ex C	10¼a
Granulated	11¾a	Ref. Yellow	8¾a 9%
Powdered	11¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9
Standard A	10¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	65 a68
Prime	68a 60	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	55	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	50a 60	Demara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a0 85	Japan	40a55
Gunpowder	45a0 90	Oolong	35a55
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	R Rio (h pkgs)	20¾
Prime Rio	21¾a22	R Rio (loose)	20
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	25		

GRAIN—Trade in our market continues exceedingly dull; there is no inquiry from other points, and the local demand is very light. Fair to prime red winter will be quoted at $1.30a1.45. Low grade Wheat is not wanted and has a dispos of at any price. The Oat market continues very dull, but there has been no further change in prices; 34a 35c. Corn is quiet, and while the supply is light, it is equal to the demand; 56a58c on track, as to quality and condition. Rye quiet and unchanged at 78a80.

HAY—Continues very dull. No. 1 timothy (baled) on track, $12a13; loose from country wagons, $10 a13.

MILL FEED—Sales of one car Bran in bulk at $12 per ton. Middlings quotable at $13a20; Chopped Feed, $20a22.

POTATOES—Sales of old crop at 37a40c per bu, and new at $3a3.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—The general tone of the market was a little weaker to day, under the influence of yesterday's advices from Cincinnati and Chicago, but prices are still maintained, with a very fair demand, especially for Hams.

Hams—Ex S C ₩ lb — Mess Pork ₩ bbl. $20.50
Do. Canvassed 14½ Short Cut do 20.50
Shoulders Ex S. C. — Lard, prime leaf, in tcs 12½
Do. Canvassed 10 Lard, for summer use—in tcs 13
B'fast Bacon S. C. — Do. 5 ₩ cans 13
Do. Canvassed 14½ Do. 10 ₩ do 13
Sweet Pickled Ex S. C. 13 Do. 5 ₩ caddies 14
Do. Canvassed 15 Do. 10 ₩ do 14
Beef Tongues S. C. 14 Do. 3 ₩ pails 15¾
per doz. 4½ Do. 5 ₩ do 14¾
Bacon Shoulders 9 Do. 10 ₩ do 14¾
Short Rib Sides 12¾ Ham Sausage 12
Clear Sides 12½ Ham Sausage —

LARDS—Steady at 3c ₩ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Quiet; 4@4¼c for country rendered, and 8¼a8¾c for choice city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week as well as those of last week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	340 cars.	387 cars.
Hogs	160	75
Sheep	53	45
Total	553	507

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants or the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 340 cars reported for the week ending at noon to-day, 277 were through, and 63 for sale, against 269 cars of the former and 117 cars of the latter last week. Sales, 1,005 head; preceding week, 855.

The offerings, as will be seen, were considerably less than those of last week in point of numbers, and the average quality was common; the demand has been more active in consequence of the diminished supply, and, possibly a little firmer feeling, but no improvement whatever in prices. There was not a single good drove of cattle on sale, and it is hoped, to-day, that there would not be so many of this kind during the next two or three months. As the bulk of the offerings during the time in question, are mostly grassers. The probability is that there will be an increased demand for good shipping cattle from this on, in view of the fact that prices are as low here as they are in Chicago, but the outlook is not very promising in regard for say anything approaching remunerative prices. Very few stockers coming forward and not much call for them. Some few Texas cattle going through, very few being offered on sold in this market.

Prime 1,200a1,300 lb steers	4.75a5.00		
Good 1,000a1,200 steers	4.25a4.65		
Cows, Bulls and Stags	3.00a4.00		

HOGS.

On Thursday of last week, Philadelphia hogs declined 10a15c ₩ cwt; selling at 6, 6¼a6, 60; bacon hogs to go to Balt more, weighing 190a210 lbs, smooth and good quality, 6, 40 Yorkers, 6, 10a6, 30. There was little or no change during the remainder of the week. On Monday, 4,000 head were heavy and the supply in excess of the demand, the market ruled in buyers favor, prices declining 25a30c per cwt. Philadelphia hogs, 6, 15a6, 25; good mixed, 6, 10; Yorkers, 6. On Tuesday, in consequence of diminished offerings, a firmer feeling was developed, and prices advanced about 5@ cwt. To-day (Wednesday) the arrivals were again light, and with a fair demand the market was firmer, but not quotably higher.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia hogs, 220a260 lbs	6.25a6.35
Yorkers, 160a220 lbs	6.05a6.15
Roughs	4.50a5.00

SHEEP.

The supply was again light and mostly common in point of quality; however, with only a moderate demand, New York buying very sparingly, the market, so far at least as prices are concerned, was no improvement on that of last week. If the run next week should be as small as it has been this week, there will doubtless be an improvement, provided there is anything like an average inquiry from New York and Philadelphia.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 90a100 lbs	4.50a5.00
Good 80a85 lbs	4.00a4 25
Fair 75a80 lbs	3.75a4.00
Texans, according to quality	2.75a3.25

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car No.

J. H. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapoli, Ind.

Briggs, Dock & Drum.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1876.

The market for Crude continues offish; as compared with yesterday, prices were a fraction lower; United certificates, $1,07¾; immediate shipment, $1,05@1,06¼. Refined, according to advices from the seaboard, more active and firmer; Philadelphia in the bulk of the offerings during the time in question, are mostly grassers. The probability is that there will be an increased demand for good shipping cattle from this on, in view of the fact that prices are as low here as they are in Chicago, but the outlook is not very promising in regard for say anything approaching remunerative prices. Very few stockers coming forward and not much call for them. Some few Texas cattle going through, very few being offered on sold in this market.

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APPLES—New crop are coming forward freely, and prices are weak and lower; $2a3.50 per bbl.

BEANS—Scarcely any inquiry; about out of season and white stocks here are small, holders are anxious to close out; quoted at 80a$1 ₩ bu.

BUTTER—Prime to choice solid packed, 14a16c. The supply in the hands of commission merchants is light, but ample to meet the demand, as peddlers and farmers have been bringing in enough to supply current wants for several weeks past.

BROOM CORN—Dull; sales in small lots only. We quote: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 9@; No. 2 Hurl, 8c; choice green brush, 8c; red tipped, 7c; insides and covers, 5a6½c; crooked, 4a5c.

CHEESE—Prime new Ohio Factory is quoted at 10a10½c in a jobbing way, with a fair demand.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no improvement to note in the demand, nor is it likely that there will be until the next fruit is in view of the fact that there is an abundance of fresh fruits in the market already and the supply will be increased from this on. Appl s quoted nominally at 5@5½c. per lb; Peaches, at 10½@11 for halves, and 14@15 for peeled.

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FLOUR—The market continues quiet, and devoid of a single new feature deserving of notice. Spring wheat flours, $6a6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50a7; amber, $7.25a7.90; patent flours and fancy white wheat, $8.50@9.50. Rye Flour, $4.75a5.

GROCERIES—The market for Coffee continues very firm, and the same is true of Sugars; within the past few days we have advanced our quotations for both of these articles. Choice N. O. Molasses are held with considerable tenacity at full prices.

RICE.

Carolina	6¾a7	Louisiana	6¼a6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12 a	Standard R	10¾a
Crushed	11¾a	Standard Ex C	10¼a
Granulated	11¾a	Ref. Yellow	8¾a 9%
Powdered	11¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9
Standard A	10¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	65 a68
Prime	68a 60	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	55	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	50a 60	Demara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a0 85	Japan	40a55
Gunpowder	45a0 90	Oolong	35a55
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	R Rio (h pkgs)	20¾
Prime Rio	21¾a22	R Rio (loose)	20
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	25		

GRAIN—Trade in our market continues exceedingly dull; there is no inquiry from other points, and the local demand is very light. Fair to prime red winter will be quoted at $1,30a1.45. Low grade Wheat is not wanted and has a dispos of at any price. The Oat market continues very dull, but there has been no further change in prices; 34a 35c. Corn is quiet, and while the supply is light, it is equal to the demand; 56a58c on track, as to quality and condition. Rye quiet and unchanged at 78a80.

HAY—Continues very dull. No. 1 timothy (baled) on track, $12a13; loose from country wagons, $10 a13.

MILL FEED—Sales of one car Bran in bulk at $12 per ton. Middlings quotable at $13a20; Chopped Feed, $20a22.

POTATOES—Sales of old crop at 37a40c per bu, and new at $3a3.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—The general tone of the market was a little weaker to day, under the influence of yesterday's advices from Cincinnati and Chicago, but prices are still maintained, with a very fair demand, especially for Hams.

Hams—Ex S C ₩ lb — Mess Pork ₩ bbl. $20.50
Do. Canvassed 14½ Short Cut do 20.50
Shoulders Ex S. C. — Lard, prime leaf, in tcs 12½
Do. Canvassed 10 Lard, for summer use—in tcs 13
B'fast Bacon S. C. — Do. 5 ₩ cans 13
Do. Canvassed 14½ Do. 10 ₩ do 13
Sweet Pickled Ex S. C. 13 Do. 5 ₩ caddies 14
Do. Canvassed 15 Do. 10 ₩ do 14
Beef Tongues S. C. 14 Do. 3 ₩ pails 15¾
per doz. 4½ Do. 5 ₩ do 14¾
Bacon Shoulders 9 Do. 10 ₩ do 14¾
Short Rib Sides 12¾ Ham Sausage 12
Clear Sides 12½ Ham Sausage —

LARDS—Steady at 3c ₩ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Quiet; 4@4¼c for country rendered, and 8¼a8¾c for choice city rendered.

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Roughs	4.50a5.00

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Fair 75a80 lbs	3.75a4.00
Texans, according to quality	2.75a3.25

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Briggs, Dock & Drum.

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Powdered	11¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9
Standard A	10¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	65 a68
Prime	68a 60	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	55	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	50a 60	Demara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a0 85	Japan	40a55
Gunpowder	45a0 90	Oolong	35a55
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	R Rio (h pkgs)	20¾
Prime Rio	21¾a22	R Rio (loose)	20
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	25		

GRAIN—Trade in our market continues exceedingly dull; there is no inquiry from other points, and the local demand is very light. Fair to prime red winter will be quoted at $1,30a1.45. Low grade Wheat is not wanted and has a dispos of at any price. The Oat market continues very dull, but there has been no further change in prices; 34a 35c. Corn is quiet, and while the supply is light, it is equal to the demand; 56a58c on track, as to quality and condition. Rye quiet and unchanged at 78a80.

HAY—Continues very dull. No. 1 timothy (baled) on track, $12a13; loose from country wagons, $10 a13.

MILL FEED—Sales of one car Bran in bulk at $12 per ton. Middlings quotable at $13a20; Chopped Feed, $20a22.

POTATOES—Sales of old crop at 37a40c per bu, and new at $3a3.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—The general tone of the market was a little weaker to day, under the influence of yesterday's advices from Cincinnati and Chicago, but prices are still maintained, with a very fair demand, especially for Hams.

Hams—Ex S C ₩ lb — Mess Pork ₩ bbl. $20.50
Do. Canvassed 14½ Short Cut do 20.50
Shoulders Ex S. C. — Lard, prime leaf, in tcs 12½
Do. Canvassed 10 Lard, for summer use—in tcs 13
B'fast Bacon S. C. — Do. 5 ₩ cans 13
Do. Canvassed 14½ Do. 10 ₩ do 13
Sweet Pickled Ex S. C. 13 Do. 5 ₩ caddies 14
Do. Canvassed 15 Do. 10 ₩ do 14
Beef Tongues S. C. 14 Do. 3 ₩ pails 15¾
per doz. 4½ Do. 5 ₩ do 14¾
Bacon Shoulders 9 Do. 10 ₩ do 14¾
Short Rib Sides 12¾ Ham Sausage 12
Clear Sides 12½ Ham Sausage —

LARDS—Steady at 3c ₩ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Quiet; 4@4¼c for country rendered, and 8¼a8¾c for choice city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week as well as those of last week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	340 cars.	387 cars.
Hogs	160	75
Sheep	53	45
Total	553	507

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants or the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 340 cars reported for the week ending at noon to-day, 277 were through, and 63 for sale, against 269 cars of the former and 117 cars of the latter last week. Sales, 1,005 head; preceding week, 855.

The offerings, as will be seen, were considerably less than those of last week in point of numbers, and the average quality was common; the demand has been more active in consequence of the diminished supply, and, possibly a little firmer feeling, but no improvement whatever in prices. There was not a single good drove of cattle on sale, and it is hoped, to-day, that there would not be so many of this kind during the next two or three months. As the bulk of the offerings during the time in question, are mostly grassers. The probability is that there will be an increased demand for good shipping cattle from this on, in view of the fact that prices are as low here as they are in Chicago, but the outlook is not very promising in regard for say anything approaching remunerative prices. Very few stockers coming forward and not much call for them. Some few Texas cattle going through, very few being offered on sold in this market.

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are stationary or rising barometer and temperature, southwest winds, generally clear or partly cloudy weather, with occasional local rains.

Festival.

A strawberry and ice cream festival, for the benefit of the Mission Sabbath School of the Third ward, Allegheny, will be held this (Thursday) evening at the Sabbath School hall, No. 204 North avenue. The proceeds of the festival will be used in the purchase of furniture, books, &c., for the use of the school.

Valuable Property at Auction

We direct the attention of those of our readers desirous of purchasing valuable real estate at a bargain to the advertisement of Jas. W. Drape & Co., auctioneers. Mr. Drape will offer at 2 o'clock to-day the excellent property at No. 35 Fremont street, Allegheny City, at auction. The house contains eleven rooms and all the modern improvements. The lot is 21x120 feet, on the line of the Pleasant Valley street cars.

Satisfaction Wanted.

John Waddle, through his attorney, yesterday filed a bill in equity in Common Pleas Court No. 2 against the Security Trust Company and the Receiver, George A. Berry, asking that respondents be required to satisfy a certain mortgage held by them. The complainant represents that in August, 1873, he purchased by deed from the Sheriff a tract of land, in Shaler township, on the Butler plank road, containing over six acres; that he was then informed that there was a mortgage lien against the premises, which had been executed by Wm. H. Phillips to Thomas R. Sill, and dated February 20th, 1873; that no valuable consideration therefor had ever been received by Mr. Phillips from Mr. Sill, that the latter was only acting as a mortgage broker and in becoming the mortgagee merely did so to enable himself to transfer the mortgage to a purchaser; that on the 29th of March, 1873, Thos. R. Sill assigned the mortgage to A. A. McCarthy, and on the 8th of May, 1873, A. A. McCarthy assigned the same to the Security Trust Company; that the complainant has been informed by Wm. H. Phillips and by complainant's agent, who called on Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Berry, that Mr. Phillips has never received any money on the morgage from the assignee, and that none of them paid any money to procure the assignment of the mortgage; that complainant has endeavored to obtain satisfaction of the mortgage, but it has been refused to him by the receiver, who now holds the same.

COL. JAS. A. GRAY.

His Body Found in the Allegheny River.

The body of Col. James A. Gray, of Allegheny, was found at the foot of Sandusky street, in the Allegheny river, yesterday afternoon. He left his home on the 24th of May, and all efforts to obtain any information of his whereabouts were fruitless. Monday last advertisements were inserted in the daily papers, which led to the recovery of his body. A cane was found on the evening of the 25th of May on the wharf, at the foot of Sandusky street, Allegheny, which was described in the advertisement, and the person having possession of it seeing the advertisement at once reported the fact at the Allegheny Mayor's office, and search was at once made in the river at that point for the body, which was found about half-past two o'clock P. M. yesterday. The Coroner was notified, and held an inquest, when the jury returned a verdict of found drowned. Col. Gray was about 65 years of age, a brother of Capt. Dick Gray, of Allegheny, and was in good circumstances, owning a considerable valuable property.

$4,000 TOO MUCH.

The Allegheny Howard Street Wall—Alleged Assessments Figured up

Another meeting of the Howard street Investigating Committee, of Allegheny Councils, was held last evening. Mr. Biber reported that the committee had carefully examined the resolution under which they were appointed and are of the opinion that they have no authority to examine the city's portion of the stone wall.

The last trench, at the division line between the city's and the other portion of the wall, is now being excavated. The committee agree to close the investigation after the trench has been finished and to make their report to Councils.

Mr. Carlisle submitted the plan of the wall as ordered by the committee, showing the wall as it is and as it ought to be. He also reported that the wall is one hundred and twenty-four perches short of what the contractor had been paid for, which, at the contract price, amounts to $797. The committee added this amount to the sum illegally allowed the contractor for the extra excavating, and also the value of the eleven feet of the wall charged to the property holders which should have been charged to the city, as it could be done by thus illegally assessed on the property holders in $4,026.86.

The committee then adjourned.

SHOT IN THE HAND.

And an Attempted Suicide at Central Station.

About nine o'clock last evening William Lewis went into the White House saloon in an intoxicated condition, and asked for a glass of whisky. William Conners, the barkeeper who stepped forward to wait on him, refused to give him a drink, telling him that he was drunk already. Lewis then drew from his pocket a revolver, and pointed it directly at Conners, and fired. The latter jumped aside suddenly, and the ball instead of penetrating his body, as aimed, passed through his hand. Lewis was arrested, and taken over to the Central Station. Before being placed in a cell he was searched, as is usual with all prisoners, and an ordinary pocket knife and several other articles taken from him. After he was locked up for two or three hours, the turnkey went back in the neighborhood of his cell, and found him lying on the floor, bleeding profusely from a cut in the arm. Dr. McCoy was summoned, and the flow of blood stopped, but not until Lewis had become very weak. Upon examination of the cell, a small penknife was found, with which Lewis had no doubt attempted to take his life. After all had been done for him that could, Lewis declared his determination to make another attempt to end his life, and insisted that they should let him alone to die. The loss of blood, however, and an hour or two's sleep, somewhat reconciled him to life. He is still in the station house, and will have a hearing this morning.

THE WAIL FOR WATER.

Adoption of a Plan for Supplying the Elevated Districts of Allegheny.

A special meeting of the Allegheny Water Committee was held last evening to consider some plan for increasing the water supply in the upper and hill districts of the city. City Engineer Davis presented a lengthy report in regard to the matter, with the estimate of the cost of increasing the water supply. He thought the best plan is to lay a large thirty inch main along North avenue from the basin to Arch street, and a twenty inch main from that point to Allegheny avenue. At Arch street run a fifteen inch main from North avenue to Jefferson street, and erect a pumping engine at this latter point to pump the water into a tank on Observatory Hill. A small engine can be placed there to pump the water into a wooden tank to be placed on McNaugher's Hill, or the engine on Arch street could be made to pump direct to McNaugher's Hill. To increase the supply on Ridge avenue and other streets mains could be laid to connect with the North avenue main. The supply for the hill districts can be drawn from the North avenue main without interfering with the water supply in the lower part of the city, as it could be pumped up at night. There are now 805 houses, containing about 4,475 inhabitants in the hill districts, who can thus be supplied with water. The total cost of this plan would be $139,182. This amount includes $25,000 for a pumping engine to be placed on Jefferson street. In regard to supplying the Spring Hill district with water this can be done from the Troy Hill tank. This district contains 130 houses and about 650 inhabitants.

Superintendent Richmond also submitted an estimate of this at this same improvement, fixing the total amount at $145,048. The increase over Mr. Davis' estimate is caused by the fact that Mr. Richmond's plan contemplates the extension of the thirty inch main on Allegheny avenue. Both reports were received.

Mr. Davis also presented a map of the city, showing the different elevations and present pressure of water at different points.

The committee spent over an hour in formally discussing the matter. Mr. Calley moved that they recommend to Council the adoption of Mr. Davis' plan so far as the North avenue and Arch street pipes are concerned. Mr. Wilson hoped that the Observatory Hill tank and the pumping engine for Jefferson street would also be recommended. He made a motion to that effect. Mr. Calley accepted the amendment, and the motion as amended was adopted.

Mr. Davis said that so much of the plan as was adopted would cost about $130,000. After some further discussion, the subcommittee was instructed to have a plan prepared as adopted by the committee; to ascertain the cost of the necessary property for the pumping engine, and also the cost of a reservoir.

Adjourned.

French Bread and rolls, Vienna Rolls Graham Bread and Rolls, English Cream Bread, Family Bread, Home-made Bread, Rye Bread, Milk Bread, Cross Buns and Muffins and Boston Brown Bread, Wednesdays and Saturdays. MARVIN & Co. 18 Fifth avenue.

Childrens' Sailor Collars, new style, at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

RATIFYING HAYES.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting at Salisbury Hall, South Side, Last Night—Speeches by Col. Reall, Mr. Vannote, R. B. Carnahan, Esq., and Others—Hayes and Wheeler Eminently Acceptable.

A very large and enthusiastic gathering of voters met in Salisbury Hall, South Side, last night, to ratify the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. John Adams was elected Chairman, and the following persons were chosen Vice Presidents:

C. J. Schultz, Aug. Ammon, R. B. Brown, J. S. Atkinson, Wm. D. West, Wm. Walt, Adam Trautmann, John Messner, George Duncan, Joseph Bishop, E. G. Krehan, T. B. Atterbury, John Fitzsimmons, Miles S. Humphreys, W. C. Burtt, Wm. Hare, C. S. Fetterman, Nathan Brokaw, George L. Holliday, William N. Erwin and Philip Hoerr.

Secretaries—H. J. Bigger, S. P. Conner, Daniel Wenks and reporters of the press.

Mr. Adams in taking the chair made a few appropriate remarks. He said that while the Republican party has been accused of wrong doing, it still has proved during its sixteen years of supremacy that it is the party of the people; prompt to punish shortcomings in its adherents, and willing to reward those who have established their claim to honesty of purpose and purity of action. Hayes and Wheeler met the hearty approval of the speaker.

COL. REALF'S REMARKS.

Col. Realf was the first speaker, and being introduced to the audience, remarked that while in this nation of forty million inhabitants, every man over forty-five years of age is eligible to the office of President, the very best selection that possibly could have been made, is that of Rutherford B. Hayes. And the Republicans of Pittsburgh, met to-night, are gathered to ratify a nomination whose equal has not been had since that of Abraham Lincoln. The Colonel thought there were many points of resemblance between Lincoln and Hayes; the characters of both are pure and irreproachable; both served in Congress with honors; both were from the West; and each was chosen in National Convention in the same manner. The enthusiasm for Hayes, like that for Lincoln, will grow and grow until it will sweep the whole country. The Bristow men will support the nomination; the Blaine men will support it; the Conkling men will support it, and all partisans of all candidates unite upon Hayes and Wheeler, confident of success.

The Colonel spoke for about twenty minutes, in an enthusiastic manner, and was heartily applauded by the audience.

Concluding he said: The nomination could be heartily supported without sacrifice of pride or self-respect on the part of anyone. Neither the admirers of the splendid and unconquerable Congressional gladiator, Blaine, nor the followers of the stout hearted war Governor, Morton, nor the partisans of the scholarly Conkling, nor the adherents of the corruption-hating Bristow could feel the slightest coldness toward Hayes. In all the history of political warfare there was nothing more noble and heroic than the chivalrous manner in which the instantaneous lightnings were harnessed into service by the defeated candidates to convey to their victorious rival their sincere congratulations and promises of active support. Thus it would appear that Hayes was the atoning and reconciling quality whereby the various conflicting elements in the Republican party were made to meet and blend in harmonious union. And this, of itself, constituted a pledge and prophecy of a glorious victory. (Applause.)

By this selection, also, the craftily laid schemes of the Confederate Democracy were thrown into confusion worse confounded. The whole plan of the campaign, on their part, had been changed. They found themselves unexpectedly transfixed on the horns of a dilemma; whether to be Indiana on the West with Tilden, or New York and the East with Hendricks, or the whole with General Hancock. They were between Scylla and Charbydis, between the devil and the deep sea. The wisest course they could pursue would be to withdraw all their candidates, and substitute Hayes and Wheeler, thus making the proceedings unanimous. "Let us have peace."

Upon the conclusion of his remarks the band played "Hail Columbia," after which

MR. J. VANNOTE

was introduced. Mr. V. said that while he was called upon unexpectedly to address the meeting, he still felt it his duty to give his hearty support to the ticket. And felt free to confess that before the nomination he was a strong advocate for Blaine, yet he also admitted that perhaps it was better that Hayes was successful. At first it was thought that Hayes' record was nothing to be proud of; that it presented no points upon which an aggressive campaign could be made; but since it had been investigated critically it was found that no man in the country could present a more favorable showing. His character is really that of a strong and aggressive politician. Twice has he been successful as a candidate for Congress in Ohio against her strongest Democratic candidates; by him was Pendleton defeated and Thurman vanquished, and when Wm. Allen was to be beaten the Republicans in an apparently losing fight, R. B. Hayes, of all men in Ohio, was brought forward and was successful. And now when the nomination comes from Maine to Georgia he will sweep the country in a tidal wave of success.

For the second place on the ticket, Wheeler was the speaker's first choice. Since it is evident that a Northern man of the truest New York mettle must be made sure, it was well that Wheeler, a man eminently fitted for the position, should be selected. He is a man whose whole political record is not only invulnerable to the attack of malignant detractors of honor, but one which ranks him high as a statesman. The speaker eloquently reviewed his record in the past, and prophesied increased lustre to him in the future. With this ticket—Hayes and Wheeler—the speaker thought, against which no appeals can be made, there is in the air the presage of victory.

Before the nomination, Mr. Vannote said, there were certain discordant elements in the party which caused much uneasiness to its supporters. There were probabilities that there would be four tickets in the field—Republican, anti-monopolist, Democratic, and Temperance—thus diminishing the possibilities of success. But now the Reformers have accepted the ticket, and will join with Hayes, removing one cause of serious apprehension for the success of the ticket. It was feared that the independent papers of the country would go off and decrease the strength of the party; but now every important journal in the country, except the New York *Sun*, has come to the support of Hays. Two weeks ago the chances were that the greatest papers would go against us; but now that apprehension is removed, and now those same papers will work with us for victory, and shout with us when victory comes.

Less than two years ago the Democrats came to us admitting their wrong doing, confessing that the rebellion was a mistake, and professing their intention to conduct themselves in the future in a different manner. By one of those fortunate circumstances which seldom occur they obtained power. It made them mad. Believing that they had the full confidence of the country they have attempted to put rebels in office, to pass bills to pay rebels for losses incurred in consequence of their treason, and defended the attempted of Andersonville. For Blaine's bold stand against such moves, and his manly and able defense of the heroes of the country, the speaker held him in exalted estimation. He asked if the members of the Democratic party were not as much Rebels to-day as ever.

In the opinion of the speaker no Republican during the coming canvass who shall attempt to make it a defensive campaign should have a place upon any platform.

During the year and a half that the Democrats have had the supremacy in the national Congress, they have failed to fulfill one single promise to their constituents; they have shirked all important issues, hoping to go before the country with the recommendation that they have done nothing wrong; not one living issue have they to bring before the people, hoping thereby to escape responsibility. They have turned Congress into a scandal hunt. At no time has the Republican party refused to have any officer investigated, if there was the slightest belief of wrong doing. But the people revolt against indiscriminate persecution, and the scandal hunt of the Democratic House will stand black above all contemptible and dark means of obtaining political supremacy.

The speaker closed his remarks with the story of a magnificent supper given by a Caliph under peculiar circumstances, when a courtier remarking upon the surroundings, the Caliph replied: "All may be beautiful, but the shadows of death are around us." So, said the speaker, is it with the Democratic party; all may be beautiful, but the shadows of death are around it.

A hearty and prolonged shout of applause greeted the speaker when he closed his address, and took his seat amid requests to "go on."

R. B. CARNAHAN, ESQ., was next introduced to the audience. He opened his remarks by saying that he had but a word to say; all that he wished to do was to unite his voice with that of the other persons in the meeting in support of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. James G. Blaine was the speaker's first choice, and he at first felt great regret that he was not nominated. He thought on the receipt of the news that much injustice had been done the great statesman from Maine. But on after thought he felt that Blaine had been fully vindicated. It was evident from the proceedings of the Convention, and the manner in which the news of Hayes' success was received, that Blaine was the choice of the country; a majority of the Convention had voted for Blaine on one ballot or another, and in view of these facts the speaker thought that Mr. Blaine could hardly be called a disgraced man. He stands before the public to-day with the mud with which a Democratic House had thrown upon him, all rubbed off.

It is said by some Democrats that Hayes' only qualification is his honesty. The speaker desired to know if honesty was not a qualification of quality in a man. But honesty is not his only recommendation. His war record proves him to be a man of undaunted bravery, and unwavering patriotism; his political record denotes him to be a man born to success.

Mr. Carnahan referred to the parallel that had been drawn between Hayes and Lincoln, and said that he believed Hayes was the second choice of every Republican in the land. In 1860 the whole land was cheering for Seward, but accepted and elected Lincoln. So now, though the people wanted Blaine, they will take Hayes and make him a second Lincoln. The speaker closed his address with the expression of the opinion that Pennsylvania will give Hayes and Wheeler 50,000 majority, and the country will not be behind—an expression which elicited great applause.

The band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle," and immediately following

HON. MILES HUMPHREYS,

by request of the President, took the platform. He said he had no intention of addressing the meeting, but could not refuse when asked to unite his voice with that of the South Side, to ratify the nominations of Hayes and Wheeler. The speaker had a preference for Oliver P. Morton, but was yet well satisfied with Hayes, confident that he will not only carry the State of Pennsylvania, but whip whatever candidate may be brought against him. In conclusion Mr. Humphreys called for three cheers and a tiger for Hayes and Wheeler, which were given with a will by the audience.

Mr. F. P. Case was next called upon to address the meeting, but declined, saying that he was willing to do whatever he could for the party, but that he could not make a speech.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Collier.*)

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Hughes, indicted for an assault with intent to rob the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

In the case of Joseph Boner and Chas. Winklin, indicted for the larceny of a stove, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty as to Winklin, and guilty, as to Boner or Bowers, who was recommended to the extreme mercy of the Court.

Patrick Sentral, indicted for the larceny of bolts and nuts from the prosecutor, Geo. T. Robinson, was found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Commonwealth vs. Cyrus Donaldson, indicted for an assault with intent to rob. Verdict of not guilty.

Louis Winkleman, indicted for assault and battery, entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and cost of prosecution.

John Miller, indicted for the larceny of sixty pounds of tallow, entered a plea of guilty.

In the case of F. Kauff, S. Rosenmier, A. Muhltaker and Charles Holland, charged with malicious mischief, a *nolle prosequi* was entered on payment of costs by defendants.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. John Fetley, indicted for assault with intent to commit a rape, Mrs. Mary Brucken, prosecutrix. The alleged assault was committed at St. Mary's Cemetery on the 12th inst.

S. W. Grier indicted for making and attempting to alter a forged, false and fraudulent written instrument. The defendant was employed on the low grade division of the A. V. R. R., and being discharged, received a certificate of the amount of his wages, which it was necessary to present at the office at Pittsburgh for payment. The certificate was presented, but it is alleged that the certificate had been altered from $7.50 to $37.50 by adding a three before the seven. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

Robert Dennison, indicted for assault and battery upon an officer, entered a plea of guilty.

The Commonwealth vs. P. Kennedy, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on oath of J. McGraw. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

F. McClintock,
Aug. Ginter,
Lewis Hartmeyer et al.,
John Miller,
Owen McCarty,
Geo. Gibson,
A. Hanson (2),
Bridget Owens,
Wm. McCarthy,
Robert Donaldson,
Tinney Allen,
Ed. Currier,
H. C. Cimiotti,
Elizabeth Mess,
Wm. Kemp (2),
M. Flynn,
Daniel Ruckenbach et al.,
Geo. Dufner,
W. H. Porter,
Nettie Scott,
Jennie Adams,
A. Sassaman (2),
F. X. Burns (2),
Rachael King,
Fred Werling et al.,
J. T. Traum,
Geo. Grim,
Anton Wolf,
Geo. Gibson,
Henry Miller,
Jacob Walker.

Court Brevities.

THE petition of Charles C. Stanberger, asking for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, was filed in the U. S. District Court yesterday. Stanberger is a resident of Altoona, has no business, and is in debt between $30,000 and $40,000 with assets amounting to one-sixth of the lesser amount.

THE constables of the following named places, to-wit: The First, Ninth, Eleventh and Twenty-sixth wards of Pittsburgh, of the Second and Ninth wards of Allegheny, of the borough of Chartiers and Second ward of Verona, and of the townships of Harrison, South Fayette and Upper St. Clair will appear immediately before the Grand Jury to prosecute on their returns.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

A Movement by Dealers to Prevent the Cutting of Rates.

The manufacturers of coke in the Connellsville region held a meeting at Connellsville the other day and organized an association, the object of which is to prevent the trade being ruined by the practice of cutting rates, which some of the shippers were said to have been indulging in pretty extensively. The manufacturers present represented a productive capacity of three hundred and fifty car loads per day. The firms that joined the association, together with the number of ovens they control, are as follows: Wilson, Boyle & Playford, 102; Hogsett, Watt & Co., 127; Lamont Furnace Co., 41; Hogsett & Viele, 80; W. D. Mullin, 60; Boyle & Hadlett, 171; Mrs. Dunean & Co., 71; J. Painter, 70; J. M. Cochran & Co., 63; Cochran & Strickler, 35; Dillinger, Shrive & Co., 70; Dillinger, Suttle & Co., 41; Stoner & Co., 70; H. J. Walz, 72; Frick & Co., 60; Herst, Moore & Co., 101; Cochran & Keister, 100; J. M. Cochran & Co., 123; Frick & Co., 201; I. F. Overholt, 36, A. A. Hutchinson & Bro., 80; A. S. R. Overholt & Co., 62; J. Sharp, 30; Brown & Cochran, 444; Markle & Co., 70; Sherrick, Markle & Co., 80; S. Warden & Co., 18. Total, 2,303. The general manager of the Association has been entrusted to the Executive Control composed of Messrs. W. H. Playford, C. E. Boyle, J. M. Cochran, Robert Hogsett and Mr. Frick. The agent in Pittsburgh is Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, of Brown & Co.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Record of Yesterday's Contests.

Lovers of base ball are anticipating an interesting game at Union Park this afternoon between the Alleghenys and the Stars, of Covington, Ky.

The Resolutes, of Sharpsburg, sustained a bad defeat yesterday at the hands of the D. Spence club, the score being 16 to 4 in favor of the latter.

A wonderful game was played yesterday at Louisville, between the Hartford and Louisville clubs, being almost a duplicate of the late Philadelphia game where the Athletics and Louisvilles were the competing nines. Thirteen innings were played without a result, as follows:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Louisville,....	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—5
Hartford,.....	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—5

Passed balls—Hartfords, 1. Earned runs—Louisville, 4, Hartfords, 1. Errors—Six on each side. The game lasted three hours and the attendance was very large.

The Philadelphias were victorious this time. They played their third game yesterday with the Indianapolis club and won by a score of six to one.

Personal.

Thanking our *many friends* and *patrons* for their liberal *patronage* in the last thirty days, we would respectfully call attention to those who have not yet purchased a hat for the *summer*, that we have received this day, direct from the *manufacturers*, six cases of the most desirable styles of Men's, Boy's, and Children's Straw Hats. Also, ten dozen of the *Boss* hat of the season—the College Hat, of which we have sold more than any two houses in the city.

We are prepared to show the documents. If you wish to purchase or not, call and examine the goods, and see our prices and styles, which are unprecedented at

McGREGOR'S,
46 Federal street,
Allegheny.

One square below railroad depots.

No Use Talking

I cannot be undersold. My goods are all pawned and therefore are cheap. No new trash, Ladies Watches $15, $16, $17 and $18. E. DeRoy's Loan Office, 153 and 155 Smithfield street. GAZETTE Building. Clip this.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the CONVERTIBLE LIFE POLICY of the *United States Life Insurance Company* of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by

J. PALMER O'NEIL, Manager,
66 Fifth avenue.

$15, $16, $17 or $18

Will buy a Ladies Unredeemed Solid Gold Watch. Warranted at E. DeRoy's Loan Office, 153 and 155 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building. Cut this out.

Strawberries and Ice Cream.

There will be Strawberry and Ice Cream socables at the South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week.

Ladies' and Childrens' Trimmed Hats at reduced prices, at

J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Elegance, Neatness and Comfort.

To assure yourself of the above desirable combination, call in at the Merchant Tailoring house of Bleakly & Kunz, No. 70 Smithfield street, and purchase one of their A No. 1 suits which you can have very cheap.

BREVITIES.

····A Hayes and Wheeler Club has been organized in the Twenty-sixth ward, South Side.

····The commencement exercises of the Pittsburgh High School will be held in the Opera House this evening.

····A sneak thief robbed the residence of Mr. George Munson, at the East End, on Tuesday night, of a lot of jewelry.

····The regular annual session of the Eclectic Medical Society of Pennsylvania commences to-day in Municipal Hall.

····A boarder on Robinson street, Allegheny, decamped yesterday afternoon, taking with him $22 belonging to a fellow boarder.

····Lieutenant Tyre, who got into some trouble in consequence of an information made against him by a female, has resigned from the police force.

····A complete set of the laws of Pennsylvania has been bought for the City Attorney, according to a resolution of the Finance Committee. The set cost $400.

····A tramp stepped into Dr. King's office, corner of Anderson and Jacock streets, Allegheny, a day or two ago, and stole a pair of pantaloons belonging to the Doctor.

····The house at the corner of Calwell and Fulton streets was struck by lightning during the storm Tuesday evening, and the chimney knocked down. No other damage was done.

····The Allegheny Centennial Finance Committee meets this evening in Municipal Hall, Allegheny, to receive reports from collecting committees and elect a Chairman and Treasurer.

····The Pennsylvania Female College commencement exercises take place this afternoon at the College building, on Fifth avenue. The President's reception is fixed for this evening.

····The boys attending the nail machines at Chess, Smythe & Co.'s mills struck on Monday for an advance of ten per cent on their wages. Their places were at once filled by laboring men.

····A large manufacturing firm of this city lost an order from Iowa for ten car loads of paper sacks, on account of the unjust freight rates which the railroads have saddled on Pittsburgh shippers.

····A little son of Mr. J. H. Jones was nearly drowned while bathing in the Allegheny river Monday, a short distance below the Pittsburgh Axle Works, by striking a current of acid that was floating down the stream.

····A fashionable Jewish wedding takes place to-day at Masonic Hall, Allegheny. The bride is the daughter of a well known liquor merchant, and the hall is being handsomely and lavishly decorated with flowers yesterday.

·····Ferdinand Schneider, from Youngstown, Ohio, but who has been boarding for several days at No. 37 Wylie avenue, robbed J. C. Klotz on Tuesday night of $67.50. Schneider was arrested, and awaits a hearing before the Mayor.

····The Centennial Fireworks Committee was to have held a meeting yesterday at City Hall, but owing to no reports from the collection committees being received no action was had. Another meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon.

····The fire at the market house yesterday morning about half-past five o'clock occurred in the headquarters of Capt. Belcher's company. It is supposed to have originated from a cigar thrown upon the floor. Damage about $200.

····A meeting of the W. C. T. U., will be held this afternoon commencing at 2½ o'clock. A full attendance of all the members is earnestly requested as a reorganization is contemplated. The meeting will take place at the Alliance rooms.

····On Tuesday evening the School Board of Hiland sub-district, Nineteenth ward, selected the following teachers for the ensuing year: George P. Fuller, Principal; Misses Lyon, Kyle, Bridge, Clark, Ewing, Christy, Gillespie, Reid, Burt, Allen, Black and Bingham.

····As will be seen in another column, the Allegheny Water Committee are not yet fully prepared to make their report to Councils on the increase of the water supply, and therefore it has been decided to call no meeting of Councils for this evening, as was at first proposed.

····For Marshal Livingston's investigation into the cause of the burning of Bunger's bucket factory has established the fact that it was the fault of John Rhule, the watchman, who, by going into the paint room with a lighted lamp, caused the explosion of can of benzine.

····An extension of merchants, manufacturers and the leading business and professional men of the city will be made on the Castle Shannon Railroad to-morrow (Friday) at 1 o'clock P. M. The object of the excursion is to illustrate the advantage of narrow gauge railroads.

····The public are invited to attend a meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Union to be held on Thursday evening, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 43 Fifth avenue. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Fraser, C. W. Smith, W. Long, J. Dermitt and others.

····The "Philomathean Society," of Bulger, will give a literary entertainment at Centre Church, near Midway, on Friday evening, 23rd inst. This will be a repetition of the entertainment recently given at Camp Horn, and the performance will be to the beautiful temperance drama of "The Last Loaf."

····The Republicans of the Twenty-ninth ward, held a suggestion meeting Tuesday evening at the Bedford school house, to nominate candidate for Select Council to fill the vacancies occurred by the resignation of Messrs. Miller and Doyle. John Adams and G. Schaffer were the unanimous choice at the meeting.

····The Literary Society connected with the Oakdale Classical Institute, will give an entertainment at Academy Hall, on Tuesday evening, 27th inst. The performances will consist of dialogues, essays, solos, glee, banjo, music, etc., and from the well-known character of the school an entertainment of excellence may be predicted.

····The Monongahela Water Company have decided to erect an iron tank to supply the people of the Twenty-seventh ward, on the hill, with water, provided the right of way for the mains will be granted through the premises of St. Michael's Orphan Asylum and the Paulist Monastery. The privilege has already been granted through the Asylum, but that through the Monestry grounds has not been obtained as yet.

····At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Howard School District the following teachers for the Grammar Schools—D. R. Brubaker, principal; Pauline Barthberger, grammar; Sarah J. Scott, Annie Bamford, medium; Jennie Cuddy, Hettie Messick, Lizzie Campbell, Clara Cooley, primary. Bloomfield School—D. Dennison, principal; Agnes Hartberger, Lizzie Bamford, grammar; Lizzie Magorian, Lucella Bell, medium; Annie E. Meyers, Anna Slattery, Fannie Scott, Maggie Huff, primary. Anna Thomas, substitute.

····The citizens of the First ward having for some time past been annoyed by the occupants of and visitors to two houses in that neighborhood, have determined to rid themselves of the annoyance and have adopted the proper method of accomplishing their object. Yesterday information was made before Alderman Burk against the owners the houses referred to, Conrad Schad and Cornuck Logue, charging them with putting their houses to the occupants for improper purposes, knowing that they were to be used as houses of prostitution. The accused were arrested and held for a hearing.

····A case of an unusual character was brought before Alderman McMasters yesterday, in which Samuel A. Dunlap, a farmer, residing in Collier township, is charged by his neighbor, John Wilkinson, with removing a landmark. The parties own farms adjoining each other, and it is charged that the defendant removed a stone set up as a landmark on the line between the farms, setting it over on the prosecutor's property adding several acres to his own farm thereby. The law makes it a misdemeanor to remove or destroy a landmark, punishable by a fine of $100 and imprisonment not exceeding one year. The Alderman says it is the first case of the kind that has ever been brought before him during an experience of ten or twelve years as a magistrate.

····At a meeting of the School Board of Washington District held Tuesday evening the following teachers were elected for the coming school year: Principal, H. W. Fisher. Grammar department—Misses Conolly, Graham and Mitchell. Intermediate—Misses Munnis, Lindsey and McFall. Primary—Misses Paterson, Bird, Kenworthy, Durning, Craig and Moore. Writing teacher—Miss DeNight. In the Hatfield district the following were elected: Principal—Mrs. M. Barth. Grammar department—Misses DeKnight and Kelley. Intermediate—Mrs. Black and Miss Evans. Primary—Misses Hughes, McGinnis, Pearson and Grier. Writing teacher—Miss E. A. McKinley. The principles, grammar, and intermediate teachers in both schools were elected by acclamation. The two schools hold a picnic at Robinson's grove on Thursday 29th inst.

PERSONAL.

** John H. Hampton says that the purpose of Mr. Cameron, at Cincinnati, was to defeat Mr. Blaine at all hazards.

***Billy Scharff says he has no intention at present of challenging Eph. Morris to a trial of skill and endurance with the "spruces."

***Chas. P. Barr, of this city, has for several months been filling, unknown to his friends here, a position as Sergeant-at-Arms at Washington.

***Louis Felsinger, of the Hegner Boat Club, wheeling, has challenged Robert Peal, formerly of Steubenville, to row a shell race for $300 or more.

***Josiah King, Esq., of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, left for Mayville yesterday after a visit of several days to his brother, Hon. Alf. King, of this city.—*Erie Dispatch.*

***The congressional aspirants in Crawford county participated in one of the closest contests at their recent election known for many years. We notice that Col. S. B. Dick, son of the late Gen. John Dick, won the coveted position. The Colonel has an excellent military and civic record. If the District nomination is accorded to him, no doubt he will carry it by a large majority.

Take notice of the great display of Bread and Rolls at MARVIN'S, No. 18 Fifth avenue.

PLEASANT OCCASION.

A Happy Family Reunion in Plum Township.

Tuesday brought around once more the annual reunion of the descendants of Mr. Jacob Alter, Sr., of Plum township, Allegheny county, Penn. These reunions were inaugurated five years ago, when the golden wedding of Mr. Alter and his bride was celebrated, and have now become an established family institution. The descendants of this venerable pair are numerous, embracing the third and fourth generations, and so completely have the covenanted promises and blessings been fulfilled that not one, in all the large and multiplied families, has brought any kind of reproach upon the name which he bears. The gathering of the children to the old roof-tree, is like the gathering of the tribes of Israel to the Temple. They come gladly, full of joy, and radiant with expectation, knowing that a hearty welcome awaits them. The day is happily spent in greetings, congratulations and innocent amusements and recreations, and in these amusements none enter with more zest and with more youthful interest than the two dear old people in whose honor the day is celebrated. The young folks stroll through the orchard, woods and fields, which are fragrant with clover and vocal to the hum of bees, waking the echoes with their ringing shouts and laughter, and also waking echoes in the heart, if doubt not by whisperings of the softer sentiments.

There was a grand game of quoits, in which the "city" was *pitched* against the "country." The quoits used were wornout and twisted horseshoes, and as the city folks are innocent of all "crookednesses," they were sacrificed in their integrity. They met their opponents and were "*theirs*." The "city ring," for once at least, was ingloriously defeated. They tried vigorously to redeem themselves by "measuring," and "counting," but failed even in this. Probably if they had had ballots to count they would have succeeded better. Their score resembled mightily that of Conkling at Cincinnati, only it was a little more so.

Later in the day there was a game of base ball. The "nines" were carefully selected, and the ground, too. The ground must have been carefully selected, for it was on the steepest hillside which could be found, and where there was every conceivable kind of treacherous holes, hollows and pitfalls. The ball was manufactured for the occasion out of the yarn of a raveled stocking. The bat was also extemporized. Joseph H. Grey, the honored Register of the county was unanimously and amidst much enthusiasm chosen umpire. He was chosen for the reason that he had never seen a game of base ball, and knew nothing about either the elements or the mysteries of it. The Colonel umpired with great dignity and success, for while his decisions were uniformly and egregiously wrong they were entirely impartial.

At the call of the venerable host all assembled at the house, filling the parlors and porches. Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Pastor of the Plum Creek Presbyterian Church, read a portion of Scripture, Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, made some remarks and offered a prayer. Thus the happy day was spent amidst continuous social intercourse, innocent amusement and religious exercises. The company dispersed in the evening bearing with them the most pleasing memories of the occasion, and wishing long continued life, and all temporal and spiritual blessings for Mr. and Mrs. Alter. "Lo! children are an heritage of the Lord" "As arrows are in the hands of a mighty man, so are children of the youth." Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them. VISITOR.

JUNE 21, 1876.

DULL TIMES,

And How it Affects the Piano Business.

We, in common with all who have business on Fifth avenue, cannot help noticing the constant receiving and shipment of pianos and organs from the establishment of our neighbor, S. Hamilton, 87 Fifth avenue. But this week it has been a perfect jam in front of his establishment, so much so that it has been a source of wonder and surprise to us, as well as to all who have to pass that way, and the oft-repeated inquiry where on earth do all the pianos and organs go to these dull times? can only be answered by Mr. Hamilton himself. On inquiry we find his trade unexceptionally good, and that it will still be good is evidenced by the fact that while East (from which he has just returned) he bought a very large stock, all selected personally by Mr. Hamilton, and buying strictly for cash he has bought his stock at prices undreamed of. As an instance of his purchases, he bought $20,000 worth of Estey Cottage Organs alone, and to buy such quantities at the extension is to illustrate means to sell at correspondingly low figures, and to convince that with such instruments to offer as the Decker Pianos and Estey Cottage Organs, supplemented by such prices and terms as he is now enabled to offer, his stock will not long remain on hand. Just think of an elegant 7 and 7⅓ octave piano, *warranted by manufacturer as well as by Mr. Hamilton*, selling from $250 to $275, and the most beautiful designs of organs, 6 and 7 stops, at from $85 to $125. We don't understand how this can be done with *first class instruments*, but that

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are stationary or rising barometer and temperature, southwest winds, generally clear or partly cloudy weather, with occasional local rains.

Festival.

A strawberry and ice cream festival, for the benefit of the Mission Sabbath School of the Third ward, Allegheny, will be held this (Thursday) evening at the Sabbath School hall, No. 204 North avenue. The proceeds of the festival will be used in the purchase of furniture, books, &c., for the use of the school.

Valuable Property at Auction.

We direct the attention of those of our readers desirous of purchasing valuable real estate at a bargain to the advertisement of Jas. W. Drape & Co., auctioneers. Mr. Drape will offer at 2 o'clock to-day the excellent property at No. 35 Fremont street, Allegheny City, at auction. The house contains eleven rooms and all the modern improvements. The lot is 21x120 feet, on the line of the Pleasant Valley street cars.

Sentence Wanted.

John Waddle, through his attorney, yesterday filed a bill in equity in Common Pleas Court No. 2 against the Security Trust Company and the Receiver, George A. Berry, asking that respondents be required to satisfy a certain mortgage held by them. The complainant represents that in August, 1873, he purchased by deed from the Sheriff a tract of land, in Shaler township, on the Butler plank road, containing over six acres; that he was then informed that there was a mortgage lien against the premises, which had been executed by Wm. H. Phillips to Thomas R. Sill, and dated February 20th, 1873; that no valuable consideration therefor had ever been received by Mr. Phillips from Mr. Sill, that the latter was only acting as a mortgage broker and in becoming the mortgagee merely did so to enable himself to transfer the mortgage to a purchaser; that on the 29th of March, 1873, Thos. R. Sill assigned the mortgage to A. McCarthy, and on the 8th of May, 1873, A. A. McCarthy assigned the same to the Security Trust Company; that the complainant has been informed by Wm. H. Phillips and by complainant's agent, who called on Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Berry, that Mr. Phillips has never received any moneys on the mortgage from the assignees, and that neither of them paid any money to procure the assignment of the mortgage; that complainant has endeavored to obtain satisfaction of the mortgage, but it has been refused to him by the receiver, who now holds the same.

COL. JAS. A. GRAY.

His Body Found in the Allegheny River.

The body of Col. James A. Gray, of Allegheny, was found at the foot of Sandusky street, in the Allegheny river, yesterday afternoon. He left his home on the 24th of May, and all efforts to obtain any information of his whereabouts were fruitless. Monday last advertisements were inserted in the daily papers, which led to the recovery of his body. The case was found on the surface of the river, at the foot of Sandusky street, Allegheny, which was described in the advertisement, and the person having possession of it seeing the advertisement at once reported the fact at the Allegheny Mayor's office, and search was at once made in the river at that point for the body, which was found about half-past three o'clock P. M. yesterday. The Coroner was notified, and held an inquest, when the jury returned a verdict of found drowned. Col. Gray was about 65 years of age, a brother of Capt. Dick Gray, of Allegheny, and was in good circumstances, owning considerable valuable property.

$4,000 TOO MUCH.

The Allegheny Howard Street Wall—Another Amount Figured Upon.

Another meeting of the Howard street Investigating Committee, of Allegheny Councils, was held last evening. Mr. Biber reported that the sub-committee had examined the resolution under which they have proceeded and are of the opinion that they have no authority to examine the city's portion of the stone wall.

The last trench, at the division line between the city's and the other portion of the wall, is now being excavated. The committee agree to close the investigation after this trench has been finished and to make their report to Councils.

Mr. Carlisle submitted the plan of the wall as ordered by the committee, showing the wall as it is and as it ought to be. He also reported that the wall is one hundred and twenty perches in length, of which the contractor had been paid for, which, at the contract price, amounts to $197. The committee added this amount to the sum illegally allowed the contractor for the extra work excavating, and also the value of the eleven feet of the wall charged to the property holders which should have been charged to the city, the total amount thus illegally assessed on the property holders is $4,026.86.

The committee then adjourned.

SHOT IN THE HAND.

And an Attempted Suicide at Central Station.

About nine o'clock last evening William Lewis went into the White House saloon in an intoxicated condition, and asked for a glass of whisky. William Conners, the barkeeper who stepped forward to wait on him, refused to give him a drink, telling him that he was drunk already. Lewis then drew from his pocket a revolver, and pointed it directly at Conners, and fired. The latter jumped aside suddenly, and the ball instead of penetrating his side, passed through his hand. Lewis was arrested and conveyed to the Central Station. Before being placed in a cell he was searched, as is usual with all prisoners, for money, pockets, knife and several other articles taken from him. After he was locked up for two or three hours, the turnkey went back in the neighborhood of his cell, and found him lying on the floor, bleeding profusely from a cut in the arm. Dr. McCoy was summoned, and the flow of blood stopped, but not until Lewis had become very weak. Upon examination of the cell, a small penknife was found, with which Lewis had no doubt attempted to take his life. After all had been done for him that could, Lewis declared his determination to make another attempt to end his life, and insisted that they should let him alone to die. The loss of blood, however, and an hour or two's sleep, somewhat restored him to life. He is still in the station house, and will have a hearing this morning.

THE WAIL FOR WATER.

Adoption of a Plan for Supplying the Elevated Districts of Allegheny.

A special meeting of the Allegheny Water Committee was held last evening to consider some plan for increasing the water supply in the upper and hill districts of the city. City Engineer Davis presented a lengthy report in regard to the matter, with the estimates of the cost of increasing the water supply. He thought the best plan is to lay a large thirty inch main along North avenue from the basin to Arch street, and a twenty inch main from that point to Allegheny avenue. At Arch street run a fifteen inch main from North avenue to Jefferson street, and erect a pumping engine at this latter point to pump the water into a tank on Observatory Hill. A small engine can be placed there to pump the water into a wooden tank to be placed on McNaugher's Hill, and an engine on Arch street could be made to pump direct to McNaugher's Hill. To increase the supply on Ridge avenue and other streets mains could be laid to connect with the North avenue main. The supply for the hill districts can be drawn from the North avenue main without interfering with the water supply in the lower part of the city, as it could be pumped up at night. There are now 805 houses, containing about 4,475 inhabitants in the hill districts, all of which can thus be supplied with water. The total cost of this plan would be $139,182. This amount includes $25,000 for a pumping engine to be placed on Jefferson street. The cost of supplying the Spring Hill district with water this can be done from the Troy Hill tank. This district contains 130 houses and about 650 inhabitants.

Superintendent Richmond also submitted an estimate of the cost of this same improvement, fixing the total amount at $165,-988. The increase over Mr. Davis' estimate is caused by the fact that Mr. Richmond's plan contemplates the extension of the thirty inch main on Allegheny avenue. Both reports were received.

Mr. Davis then presented a map of the city, showing the different elevations and present pressure of water at different points.

The committee spent over an hour in formally discussing the matter. Mr. Oakley moved that they recommend to Council the adoption of Mr. Davis' plan so far as the North avenue and Arch street pipes are concerned. Mr. Wilson hoped that the Observatory Hill tank and the pumping engine for Jefferson street would also be recommended. He made a motion to that effect Mr. Callery accepted the amendment, and the motion as amended was adopted.

Mr. Davis said that as much of the plan as was adopted would cost about $130,000. After some further discussion, the sub-committee was instructed to have a plan prepared as adopted by the committee; to ascertain the cost of the necessary property for the pumping engine, and also the cost of a reservoir.

Adjourned.

Pressed Bread and rolls, Vienna Rolls Graham Bread and Rolls, English Cream Bread, Family Bread, Home-made Bread, Rye Bread, Milk Bread, Cross Buns and Muffins and Boston Brown Bread, Wednesdays and Saturdays. MARVIN & Co. 18 Fifth avenue.

Childrens' Sailor Collars, new style, at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

RATIFYING HAYES.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting at Salisbury Hall, South Side, Last Night—Speeches by Col. Hoalf, Mr. Vennette, S. B. Carnahan, Esq., and Others—Hayes and Wheeler Enthusiastically Acceptable.

A very large and enthusiastic gathering of voters met in Salisbury Hall, South Side, last night, to ratify the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. John Adams was elected Chairman, and the following persons were chosen Vice Presidents:

C. J. Schultz, Aug. Ammon, R. B. Brown, J. S. Atkinson, Wm. D. West, Wm. Walt, Adam Trautmann, John Messner, George Duncan, Joseph Bishop, E. G. Krehan, T. B. Atterbury, John Fitzsimmons, Miles S. Humphreys, W. C. Burtt, Wm. Hare, C. S. Feiserman, Nathan Brokaw, George L. Holliday, William N. Erwin and Philip Hoerr.

Secretaries—H. J. Bigger, S. P. Conner. Daniel Wenke and reporters of the press.

Mr. Adams in taking the chair made a few appropriate remarks. He said that while the Republican party has been accused of wrong doing, it still has proved its capacity for reform; it still has proved during its sixteen years of supremacy that it is the party of the people; prompt to punish shortcomings in its adherents, and willing to reward those who have established their claim to honesty of purpose and purity of action. Hayes and Wheeler met the hearty approval of the speaker.

COL. REALF'S REMARKS.

Col. Realf was the first speaker, and being introduced to the audience, remarked that while in this nation of forty million inhabitants, every man over forty-five years of age is eligible to the office of President, this very best selection that possibly could have been made, is that of Rutherford B. Hayes. And the Republicans of Pittsburgh, met to-night, are gathered to ratify a nomination whose equal has not been had since that of Abraham Lincoln. The Colonel thought there were many points of resemblance between Lincoln and Hayes; the characters of both are pure and irreproachable; both served in Congress with honors; both were from the West; and each was chosen in National Convention in the same manner. The enthusiasm for Hayes, like that for Lincoln, will grow and grow until it will sweep the whole country. The Bristow men will support the nomination; the Blaine men will support it; the Conkling men will support it; and all partisans of all candidates unite upon Hayes and Wheeler, confident of success.

The Colonel spoke for about twenty minutes, in an enthusiastic manner, and was heartily applauded by the audience.

Concluding he said: The nominations could be heartily supported without sacrifice of pride or self-respect on the part of anyone. Neither the admirers of the splendid and unconquerable Congressional gladiator, Blaine, nor the followers of the stout beast of war Governor, Morton, nor the partisans of the scholarly Conkling, nor the adherents of the corruption-hating Bristow could feel the slightest coldness toward Hayes. In all the history of political warfare there was nothing more noble and heroic than the chivalrous manner in which the instantaneous lightnings were harnessed into service by the defeated candidates to convey to their victorious rival their sincere congratulations and promises of active support. Thus it would appear that Hayes was the atoning and reconciling quality whereby the various conflicting elements in the Republican party were made to meet and blend in harmonious union. And this, of itself, constituted a pledge and prophecy of a glorious victory. (Applause.)

By this selection, also, the craftily laid schemes of the Confederate Democracy were thrown into confusion worse confounded. The whole plan of the campaign, on their part, had to be remodeled. They found themselves unexpectedly transfixed on the horns of a dilemma; whether to lo e Indiana on the West with Tilden, or New York and the East with Hendricks, or the whole with General Hancock. They were between Scylla and Charbydis, between the devil and the deep sea. The wisest course they could pursue would be to withdraw all their candidates, and substitute Hayes and Wheeler, thus making the reconciliation unanimous. "Let us have peace."

Upon the conclusion of his remarks the band played "Hail Columbia," after which

MR. J. VANNOTE

was introduced. Mr. V. said that while he was called upon unexpectedly to address the meeting, he still felt it his duty to give his hearty support to the ticket. He felt free to confess that before the nomination he was a strong advocate for Blaine, yet he also admitted that perhaps it was better that Hayes was successful. At first it was thought that Hayes' record was nothing to be proud of; that it presented no points upon which an aggressive campaign could be made; but since it had been ascertained that it was found that a better man in the country could present a more favorable showing. His character is really that of a strong and aggressive politician. Twice has he been successful as a candidate for Congress in Ohio against her strongest Democratic candidates; by him was Pendleton defeated and Thurman vanquished, and when Wm. Allen was to be beaten by the Republicans in an apparently losing fight, R. B. Hayes, of all men in Ohio, was brought forward and was successful. And now as a candidate for President, from Maine to Georgia he will sweep the country in a tidal wave of success.

For the second place on the ticket, Wheeler was the speaker's first choice. Since it is evident that in the coming contest New York must be made sure, it was well that Wheeler, a man eminently fitted for the position, should be selected. He is a man whose political record is not only invulnerable to the attack of malignant defamers of honor, but one which ranks him high as a statesman. The speaker eloquently reviewed his record in the past, and prophesied increased lustre to his name for the future. With this ticket—Hayes and Wheeler—the speaker thought, against which no appeals can be made, there is in the air the presage of victory.

Before the nomination, Mr. Vannote said, there were certain discordant elements in the party, but since then much has occurred to its supporters. There were probabilities that there would be four tickets in the field—Republican, Independent, Democratic, and Temperance—thus diminishing the probabilities of success. But now the Reformers have accepted the ticket, and will join with Hayes, removing one cause of serious apprehension for the success of the ticket. It was feared that the Independent papers of the country would go off and decrease the strength of the party; but now every important journal in the country, except the New York *Sun*, has come to the support of Hayes. Two weeks ago the chances were that the great papers would go against us; but now that apprehension is removed, and now those same papers will work with us for victory, and shout with us when victory comes.

Less than two years ago the Democrats came to the admitting their wrong doing, confessing that the rebellion was wrong, and professing their intention to conduct themselves in the future in a different manner. By one of those fortunate circumstances which seldom occur they obtained power. It made them mad. Believing that they had the full confidence of the country they have attempted to put rebels in office, to pass bills to pay rebels for losses incurred in consequence of their treason, and defended the atrocities of Andersonville. For Blaine's bold stand against these moves, and his manly and noble defense of the heroes of the country, the speaker held him in exalted estimation. He asked if the members of the Democratic party were not as much Rebels to-day as ever.

In the opinion of the speaker no Republican during the coming canvass who shall stand on such issues and his manly record can find a defensive campaign should have a place upon any platform.

During the year and a half that the Democrats have had the supremacy in the national Congress, they have failed to fulfill one single pledge to the their constituents; they have shirked all important issues, hoping to go before the country with the recommendation that they have done nothing wrong; not one living issue have they to bring before the people, hoping thereby to escape responsibility. They have turned Congress into a scandal mill. At no time has the Republican party refused to have any officer investigated, if there was the slightest belief of wrong doing. But the people revolt against indiscriminate persecution, and the scandal hunt of the Democratic House will stand black above all contemptible and dark means of obtaining political supremacy.

The speaker closed his remarks with the story of a magnificent supper given by a Caliph under peculiar circumstances, when a courtier remarking upon the surroundings, the Caliph replied: "All may be beautiful, but the shadows of death are around us." So, said the speaker, is it with the Democratic party; all may be beautiful, but the shadows of death are around it.

A hearty and prolonged shout of applause greeted the speaker when he closed his address, and took his seat amid requests to "go on."

R. B. CARNAHAN, Esq., was next introduced to the audience. He opened his remarks by saying that he had but a word to say; all that he wished to do was to unite his voice with that of the other persons in the meeting in support of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. James G. Blaine was the speaker's first choice, and he at first felt great regret that he was not selected by the Convention; but in receipt of the news that much injustice had been done the great statesman from Maine. But on after thought he felt that Blaine had been fully vindicated. It was evident from the proceedings of the Convention, and the manner in which the news of Hayes' success was received, that Blaine was the choice of the country; a majority of the Convention had voted for Blaine on one ballot or another, and in view of these facts the speaker thought that Mr. Blaine could hardly be called a disgraced man. He stands before the public to-day with the mud which a Democratic House had thrown upon him, all rubbed off.

It is said by some Democrats that Hayes' only qualification is his honesty. The speaker desired to know if honesty was not a recommendatory quality in a man. But honesty is not his only recommendation. His war record proves him to be a man of undaunted bravery, and unwavering patriotism; his political record denotes him to be a man born to success.

Mr. Carnahan referred to the parallel that had been drawn between Hayes and Lincoln, and said that he believed Hayes was the second choice of every Republican in the land. In 1860 the whole land was cheering for Seward, but accepted and elected Lincoln. So now, though the people wanted Blaine, they will take Hayes and make him a second Lincoln. The speaker closed his address with the expression of the opinion that Pennsylvania will give Hayes and Wheeler 50,000 majority, and the country will not be behind—an expression which elicited great applause.

The band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle," and immediately following

HON. MILES HUMPHREYS,

by request of the President, took the platform. He said he had no intention of addressing the meeting, but could not refuse when asked to unite his voice with that of the South Side, to ratify the nominations of Hayes and Wheeler. The speaker had a preference for Oliver P. Morton, but was yet well satisfied with Hayes, confident that he will not only carry the State of Pennsylvania, but whip whatever candidate may be brought against him. In conclusion Mr. Humphreys called for three cheers and a tiger for Hayes and Wheeler, which were given with a will by the audience.

Mr. F. P. Case was next called upon to address the meeting, but declined, saying that he was willing to do whatever he could for the party, but that he could not make a speech.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Hughes, indicted for an assault with intent to rob the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

In the case of Joseph Boner and Chas. Winklin, indicted for the larceny of a stove, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty as to Winklin, and guilty, as to Boner or Bowers, who was recommended to the extreme mercy of the Court.

Patrick Senural, indicted for the larceny of bolts and nuts from the prosecutor, Geo. T. Robinson, was found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Commonwealth vs. Cyrus Donaldson, indicted for an assault with intent to rob. Verdict of not guilty.

Louis Winkleman, indicted for assault and battery, entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs of prosecution.

John Miller, indicted for the larceny of sixty pounds of tallow, entered a plea of guilty.

In the case of F. Kauff, S. Rosenmier, A. Muhltaker and Charles Holland, charged with malicious mischief, a *nolle prosequi* was entered on payment of costs by defendants.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. John Fetley, indicted for assault with intent to commit a rape, Mrs. Mary Bruckeu, prosecutrix. The alleged assault was committed at St. Mary's Cemetery on the 13th inst.

S. W. Greer indicted for making and attempting to alter a forged, false and fraudulent written instrument. The defendant was employed on the low grade division of the A. V. R. R., and being discharged, received a certificate of the amount of his wages, which it was necessary to present at the office at Pittsburgh for payment. The certificate was presented, but it is alleged that the certificate had been altered from $7.80 to $37.80 by adding a three before the seven. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

Robert Dennison, indicted for assault and battery upon an officer, entered a plea of guilty.

The Commonwealth vs. P. Kennedy, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on oath of J. McGraw. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
F. McClintock,	M. Flinn,
Aug. Ginter,	Daniel Ruckenbach et al.,
Lewis Bittmeyer et al.	Geo. Dufner.
John Miller,	W. H. Porter.
Owen McCarty,	Nellie Scott,
Geo. Gibson,	Jennie Adams,
A. Hanson (2).	A Sassara (2),
Bridget Owens,	F. X. Burns (2),
Wm. McGarry,	Rachel King,
Robert Donaldson,	Fred Werling et al.,
Tinney Allen.	J. T. Traum,
Ed. Currier,	Geo. Grim,
H. C. Cimiotti,	Anton Wolf,
Elizabeth Moss,	Geo. Gibson,
Wm. Kemp (2),	Henry Miller,
Jacob Walker.	

Court Brevities.

THE petition of Charles C. Stanberger, asking for the adjudication of himself as bankrupt, was filed in the United States District Court yesterday. The petitioner is a resident of Altoona, has no business, and is in debt between $30,000 and $40,000 with assets amounting to one-sixth of the lesser amount.

THE constables of the following named places, to-wit: The First, Ninth, Eleventh and Twenty-sixth wards of Pittsburgh, of the Second and Ninth wards of Allegheny, of the borough of Chartiers and Second ward of Verona, and of the townships of Harrison, South Fayette and Upper St. Clair will appear immediately before the Grand Jury to prosecute on their returns.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

A Movement by Dealers to Prevent the Cutting of Rates.

The manufacturers of coke in the Connellsville region held a meeting at Connellsville the other day and organized an association, the object of which is to prevent the trade being ruined by the practice of cutting rates. The friends of the dealers were said to have been indulging in pretty extensively. The manufacturers present represented a productive capacity of three hundred and fifty cars of loads per day. The firms that joined the Association, together with the number of ovens they control, are as follows: Wilson, Lynch & Co., 1,000; Hogsett, Watt & Co., 127; Lamont Furnace Co., 41; Hogsett & Viele, 80; W. D. Mullin, 60; Boyle & Hazlett, 171; Wm. Duncan & Co., 71; J. Paul, 100; Hogsett, J. M. Cochran & Co., 63; Cochran & Strickler, 35; Dillinger, Shrive & Co., 70; Dillinger, Suttle & Co., 41; Stoner & Co., 70; T. H. Frost, 12; T. W. Watt & Co., 90; Hearst, Bros. & Co., 101; Cochran & Keister, 100; J. M. Cochran & Co., 123; Frick & Co., 201; I. F. Overholt, 36, A. A. Hutchinson & Bro., 80; A. S. R. Overholt & Co., 62; J. Stanfi. 30; Brown & Cochran, 444; Markle & Co., 70; Sherrick, Markle & Co., 89; S. Warden & Co., 18. Total, 2,303.

The general management of the Association has been entrusted to a Board of Control composed of Messrs. W. H. Playford, C. E. Boyle, J. M. Cochran, Robert Hogsett and Mr. Frick. The agent in Pittsburgh is Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, of Brown & Co.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Record of Yesterday's Contests.

Lovers of base ball are anticipating an interesting game at Union Park this afternoon between the Alleghenys and the Stars, of Covington, Ky.

The Resolutes, of Sharpsburg, sustained a bad defeat yesterday at the hands of the D. Spence club, the score being 16 to 4 in favor of the latter.

A wonderful game was played yesterday at Louisville, between the Hartford and Louisville clubs, being almost a duplicate of the late Philadelphia game when the Athletics and Louisvilles were the competing nines. Thirteen innings were played without a result, as follows:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

Louisville.....0 1 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—5

Hartford.....0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—5

Passed balls—Hartfords, 1. Earned runs—Louisville, 4, Hartfords, 1. Errors—Six on each side. The game lasted three hours and the attendance was very large.

The Philadelphia were victorious this time. They played their third game yesterday with the Indianapolis club and won by a score of six to one.

Personal.

Thanking our *many friends* and *patrons* for their liberal *patronage* in the last thirty days, we would respectfully call attention to those who have to purchase during the *summer*, that we have received this day, direct from the *manufacturers*, six cases of the most desirable styles of Men's, Boy's and Children's Straw Hats. Also, ten dozen of the *Boss* hat of the season—the College Hat, of which we have sold more than any two houses in the city.

We are prepared to show the documents. If you wish to purchase or not, call and examine the goods, and see our prices and styles, which are unprecedented at

McGREGOR'S,
46 Federal street,
Allegheny.

One square below railroad depots.

No Use Talking

I cannot be undersold. My goods are all pawned and therefore are cheap. No new trash, Ladies Watches $15, $16, $17 and $18. E. DeRoy's Loan Office, 153 and 155 Smithfield street. GAZETTE Building. Clip this.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the CONVERTIBLE LIFE POLICY of the *United States Life Insurance Company* of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by

J. PALMER O'NEIL, Manager,
66 Fifth avenue.

$15, $16, $17 or $18

Will buy a Ladies Unredeemed Solid Gold Watch. Warranted at E. DeRoy's Loan Office, 153 and 155 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building. Cut this out.

Strawberries and Ice Cream.

There will be Strawberry and Ice Cream sociables at the South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week

Ladies' and Childrens' Trimmed Hats at reduced prices, at

J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Elegance, Neatness and Comfort.

To assure yourself of the above desirable combination, call in at the Merchant Tailoring house of Bleakley & Kunz, No. 70 Smithfield street, and purchase one of their A No. 1 suits which you can have very cheap.

BREVITIES.

····A Hayes and Wheeler Club has been organized in the Twenty-sixth ward, South Side.

····The commencement exercises of the Pittsburgh High School will be held in the Opera House this evening.

····A sneak thief robbed the residence of Mr. George Munson, at the East End, on Tuesday night, of a lot of jewelry.

····The regular annual session of the Eclectic Medical Society of Pennsylvania commences to-day in Municipal Hall.

····A boarder on Robinson street, Allegheny, decamped yesterday afternoon, taking with him $22 belonging to a fellow boarder.

····Lieutenant Tyre, who got into some trouble in consequence of an information made against him by a female, has resigned from the police force.

····A complete set of the laws of Pennsylvania has been bought for the City Attorney, according to a resolution of the Finance Committee. The set cost $400.

····A tramp stepped into Dr. King's office, corner of Anderson and Lacock streets, Allegheny, a day or two ago, and stole a pair of pantaloons belonging to the Doctor.

····The house at the corner of Calwell and Fulton streets was struck by lighting during the storm Tuesday evening, and the chimney knocked down. No other damage was done.

····The Allegheny Centennial Finance Committee meets this evening in Municipal Hall, Allegheny, to receive reports from collecting committees and elect a Chairman and Treasurer.

····The Pennsylvania Female College commencement exercises take place this afternoon at the College building, on Fifth avenue. The President's reception is fixed for this evening.

····The boys attending the nail machines at Cook, Brayton & Co.'s mills struck on Monday for an advance of ten per cent on their wages. Their places were at once filled by laboring men.

····A large manufacturing firm of this city lost an order from Iowa for ten car loads of paper sacks, on account of the unjust freight rates which the railroads have saddled on Pittsburgh shippers.

····A little son of Mr. J. H. Jones was nearly drowned while bathing in the Allegheny river Monday, a short distance below the Pittsburgh Acid Works, by striking a current of acid that was floating down the stream.

····A fashionable Jewish wedding takes place to-day at Masonic Hall, Allegheny. The bride is the daughter of a well known liquor merchant. The hall was being handsomely and lavishly decorated with flowers yesterday.

····Ferdinand Schneider, from Youngstown, Ohio, but who has been boar ding for several days at No. 37 Wylie avenue, robbed J. G. Klotz on Tuesday night of $67.50. Schneider was arrested, and awaits a hearing before the Mayor.

····The Centennial Fireworks Committee was to have held a meeting yesterday at City Hall, but owing to no reports from the collection committees being received no action was had. Another meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon.

····The fire at the market house yesterday morning about half-past five o'clock occurred in the headquarters of Capt. Belfore's Company. It is supposed to have originated from a cigar thrown upon the floor. Damage about $200.

····A meeting of the W. C. T. U., will be held this afternoon commencing at 2½ o'clock. A full attendance or all the members is earnestly desired. The reorganization is contemplated. The meeting will take place at the Alliance rooms.

····On Tuesday evening the School Board of Hiland sub-district, Nineteenth ward, selected the following teachers for the ensuing year: George P. Fulton, Principal; Misses Lyon, Kyle, Bridge, Clark, Ewing, Duff, Gilleyle, Reid, Burt, Allen, Black and Bingham.

····As will be seen in another column, the Allegheny Water Committee are not yet fully prepared to make their report to Councils on the increase of the water supply, and therefore it will be useless to call no meeting of Councils for this evening, as was at first proposed.

····Fire Marshal Livingston's investigation into the burning of Hamilton himself. On inquiry we find his trade unexceptionally good, and that it will still be good is evidenced by the fact that while East (from which he has just returned) he bought a very large stock, all selected personally by Mr. Hamilton, and buying strictly for cash he was able to stock at prices undreamed of. As an instance of his purchases, he bought $20,000 worth of Estey Cottage Organs alone, and to buy such quantities at extraordinary low figures means to sell at correspondingly low figures. Those who want that with such instruments to offer as the Decker Piasco and Estey Cottage Organs, supplemented by such prices and terms as he is now enabled to offer, his stock will not long remain on hand. Just think of an elegant 7 and 7⅓ octave piano, *surrounded by manufacturers as well as by Mr. Hamilton*, selling from $175 to $275, and the most beautiful designs of organs, 9 and 7 stops, as from $85 to $125. We don't understand how this can be done with *first class instruments*, but that it can be done you need only go to Hamilton's to be assured. Certainly a better time to buy a piano or organ cannot be had; magnificent $1,500 Decker Grand to a $75 Estey organ, never has or ever will occur.

Take our advice, and call to see his stock and prices. Terms are sure to suit the responsible purchaser. Remember the place is S. Hamilton's, 87 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall building.

AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

The German Military Orchestra arrived in the city last night, and will give their first concert this evening, at Library Hall. They were met at the Union Depot by the Eighteenth Regiment band and the Duquesne Greys, and escorted through the leading thoroughfares to the hotel at which they are quartered, their appearance and bearing attracting general attention. The programme is announced as very choice, and we doubt not that it will prove all that is claimed for it. Reserved seats for this evening's performance can be purchased at Kleber's, on Wood street, but for the second concert, at the Opera House to-morrow night, they must be bought at the box office.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy

is NO PATENT MEDICINE HUMBUG, got up to dupe the ignorant and credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Sahara on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing remedy, a perfect Specific for CATARRH and "COLD IN THE HEAD," also for Offensive Breath, Loss or Impairment of the Sense of Smell, Taste, or Hearing, Watery or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the Head, when caused, as they all not unfrequently are, by the violence of Catarrh.

HAYES AND WHEELER.

The Very Latest News Just Received by the Press Association.

It is a well known fact that the enterprising firm of Fleming & Oglevee take the lead in the hat trade. During the entire season their stock has been all that the most fastidious could desire. Almost daily new styles have been added, but the latest addition, the Hayes and Wheeler hat, for dress and durability, surpasses anything in the way of a summer head dress that has been produced. However much persons may object to those who have the honor of the name, they certainly can find no fault with the hat. None should purchase before seeing the H. and W. hat at 139 Wood street.

Just Received.

Ladies' White Lace Jackets, selling at low prices, at

J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Fifth Avenue Garden.

This Thursday, a cool and cozy retreat will be opened to the public at No. 97 Fifth avenue, by Mr. P. B. McKelvey. This place of attractions, comforts and pleasures will be known as the Fifth Avenue Garden, and it will be the aim of the proprietor to render it equal in beauty and charm to the leading gardens of the city. The opening day will be inaugurated by the delightful strains of music, discoursed by an orchestra of reputable excellence. A general good time of sight seeing and enjoyments may be expected at the "New Garden" on Thursday.

Ladies Chip Hats—New shape, selling at 50 cents, worth $1.25, at

J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Do You Need a Good Chain?

Solid Gold Vest Chains for gents, and Guard, Opera and other styles for ladies, at old prices. E. DeRoy's Loan Office, 153 and 155 Smithfield street, GAZETTE Building. Keep this in memory.

Children's Brown Sailor Hats, at 25 cents, at

J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Clothe Yourself

In a genteel and becoming manner by ordering a suit to measure at the Merchant Tailoring House of Bleakley & Kunz, No. 70 Smithfield street.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Fans. Fans. Fans.

A large assortment from 5 cts. up, at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Kick Out of the Traces.

Don't pay ruinous prices these hard times. E. DeRoy sells Watches within the reach of rich and poor. Call and see. 153 and 155 Smithfield St., GAZETTE building.

Closing out—Ladies Chip Hats at 50 cents, worth $1.25, at

J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Take notice of the great display of Bread and Rolls at MARVIN'S, No. 18 Fifth avenue.

PERSONAL.

** John H. Hampton says that the purpose of Mr. Cameron, at Cincinnati, was to do test Mr. Blaine at all hazards.

***Billy Schaffer says he has no intention at present of challenging Eph. Morris to a trial of skill and endurance with the "spruces."

***Chas. P. Barr, of this city, has for several months been filling, unknown to his friends here, a position as Sergeant-at-Arms at Washington.

***Louis Felsinger, of the Hegner Boat Club, wheeling, has challenged Robert Peel, formerly of Steubenville, to row a six mile race for $300 or more.

***Josiah King, Esq., of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, left for Mayville yesterday after a visit of several days to his brother, Hon. Alf. King, of this city.—*Erie Dispatch.*

***The congressional aspirants in Crawford county participated in one of the closest contests at their recent election known for many years. We notice that Col. S. B. Dick, son of the late Gen. John Dick, won the coveted position. The Colonel has an excellent military and civic record. If the District nomination is accorded to him, no doubt he will carry it by a large majority.

FOURTH OF JULY REGATTA.

The Race on the Allegheny—Where to Make Entries.

Owing to the multiplicity of duties devolving upon Capt. W. C. Cooke, Chief Marshal of the Allegheny division in the ensuing Centennial demonstration, he has entrusted to Americus Force the matter of making arrangements for the regatta that is to take place upon the Allegheny river on the morning of the Fourth. It has been fixed for the forenoon so that it will not conflict with a regatta in the afternoon under the auspices of the Howard Boat Club. There will be three races, for pingle, double and four-oared shells, and none but amateurs will be permitted to enter. The prizes have been agreed upon in the shape of neat and valuable medals, which will prove to the winners choice souvenirs of their prowess in this Centennial year. Those who desire to enter for the contest are requested to leave their names with Mr. Force at his saloon, corner of Anderson and Robinson streets, Allegheny.

Lubricating Oils.

Dealers in lubricating and other kinds of oils are directed to the establishment of Messrs. B. Tripp, Jr., & Co., No. 369 Liberty street, who at all times are fully stocked with all the different varieties of oil. Their long experience in this line of business enables them to make selections of the better qualities, and to offer them at lower prices than other houses not having the "run" of the market. Give them a call and test the excellence of their commodities, and their system of fair dealing.

Eureka!

Exclaimed a modest youth, who stopped to view the rich and fashionable assortment of suitings in the window of Bleakley & Kunz, No. 70 Smithfield street. He went in and was measured. Go thou, &c.

W. J. France

has better Teas for 50 cents than any other competing House at No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Children's Hats—Closing out at 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00, at

J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Fatal Accidental Shooting.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 21.—George Cole shot George Knight through the head on Monday evening, at Glen Eston, this State. Cole claims that the shooting was accidental, caused by a revolver going off while loading. Knight was Cole's stepfather. Cole was brought to this city last evening, and jailed.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

WHEELING, June 21, 1876.

River five feet, and rising.

OIL CITY, June 21, 1876.

River three feet seven inches, and rising.

RICE'S LANDING, June 21, 1876.

River three feet nine inches, and stationary.

BROWNSVILLE, June 21, 1876.

River four feet three inches, and stationary.

CINCINNATI, June 21, 1876.

River 6 feet 4 inches, and falling. Weather clear and warmer. Departed—Fanchon, Pittsburgh; Mary Miller, St. Louis; Cora, Miller, Memphis.

EVANSVILLE, June 21, 1876.

Weather clear; mercury 59 to 82; barometer rising; light wind from the south. River 3.10 feet, and falling. Departed—Tom Brown, Paducah; Frank Willard, 6 A. M.; Maggie Smith, 7; Idlewild, 9. Down—Dick Johnson, noon. Business good; light.

ST. LOUIS, June 21, 1876.

Arrived—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Lady Lee, Peoria; Huntington, Ohio river. Departed—Quickstep, Kansas City; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Lady Lee, Peoria. The river has fallen 6 inches. The weather is warm and clear.

CAIRO, June 21, 1876.

Arrived—Bransford, Nashville 1 P. M.; Hillcrest, Memphis; Silver Spring, St. Louis. Departed—Illinois, Mound City, 5 P. M. The river is 31 feet 9 inches, and falling. Weather cloudy; mercury 82.

MEMPHIS, June 21, 1876.

The river rose one foot, and stands 21 feet 5 inches. Weather cloudy; mercury 88. Arrived—Liberty No. 3, New Orleans. Departed—Quickstep, Metropolis, to be dismantled.

LOUISVILLE, June 21, 1876.

Weather